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# LATE FROM RICHMOND.

## Jeff. Davis' Proclamation Appointing Another Fast Day.

## His Acknowledgment of Trials and Reverses.

## A Dispatch from Lee Accusing Gen. Meade of Mendacity.

## A Denial that Any Fight Took Place at Falling Waters.

## Correspondence from the Rebel Army.

## MOVEMENTS IN NORTHERN ALABAMA.

## Arrival of Pierre Soule at Charleston from Nassau.

We have received the Richmond *Whig* and *Sentinel* of the 27th inst., from which we make the following interesting extracts:

### JEFF. DAVIS' FAST DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and that His overruling Providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under His chastening hand, and to beseech His favor on our suffering country.

It is meet that when trials and reverses befall us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self-examination for which they prepare us. Had not our success on land and sea made us self-confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of lucre eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many of us into worshippers of gain and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow-men, and to their God? Who, then, will presume to complain that we have been chastened, or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father? Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him, and not to our own feeble arms, are due the honor and the glory of victory; that from Him, in His paternal providence, come the anguish and sufferings of defeat, and that, whether in victory or defeat, our humble supplications are due to His footstool.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of these Confederate States, do issue this, my Proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair, on that day, to their respective places of public worship, and to unite in supplication for the favor and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

[L. S.]

By the President: JEFFERSON DAVIS.
J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

### GEN. MEADE ACCUSED OF MENDACITY.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 21, 1863.

*Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: I have seen in Northern papers what purported to be an official dispatch from Gen. Meade, stating that he had captured a brigade of infantry, two pieces of artillery, two caissons, and a large number of small arms, as this army retired to the south bank of the Potomac, on the 13th and 14th inst.

This dispatch has been copied into the Richmond papers, and as its official character may cause it to be believed, I desire to state that it is incorrect. The enemy did not capture any organized body of men on that occasion, but only stragglers and such as were left asleep on the road, exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. It rained without cessation, rendering the road by which our troops marched to the bridge at Falling Waters very difficult to pass, and causing so much delay that the last of the troops did not cross the river at the bridge until 1 P. M. on the 14th. While the column was thus detained on the road, a number of men, worn down with fatigue, lay down in barns, and by the roadside, and though officers were sent back to arouse them, as the troops moved on, the darkness and rain prevented them from finding all, and many were in this way left behind. Two guns were left in the road. The horses that drew them became exhausted, and the officers went forward to procure others. When they returned, the rear of the column had passed the guns so far that it was deemed unsafe to send back for them, and they were thus lost. No arms, cannon or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were left behind under the circumstances I have described. The number of the stragglers thus lost I am unable to state with accuracy, but it is greatly exaggerated in the dispatch referred to.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

[Gen. Meade's dispatch regarding the affair at Falling Waters has been abundantly verified by our own correspondents, and by other sufficient testimony. Gen. Lee, it will be noticed, says not a word about the death of the rebel Gen. Pettigrew, who commanded the brigade which was captured, and whose dead body fell into our hands.—Ed. Times.]

### FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

The Central train, last evening, brought down from Gordonsville about three hundred and fifty Yankees, captured in a fight at Snicker's Gap, on Friday. We were unable to obtain any particulars of the affair beyond the report that Gen. Hill's corps dislodged the enemy who were holding the pass, killing a number and capturing the prisoners who arrived here yesterday.

It seems probable, from all accounts, that the larger portion of Gen. Lee's army is now in Culpepper County, and that Meade is cautiously moving in the same direction.

*From the Sentinel.*

The news from the Rappahannock leaves no doubt that Meade and his whole force are again in Virginia, and are darkening the face of the earth in Loudon and Fauquier Counties. They are running trains on the Manassas Gap Railroad to a point above Thoroughfare.

Of Lee's army we would only say that it is in the right place. We presume a great battle is among the probabilities of the near future.

There was a considerable skirmish at Chester's Gap of the Blue Ridge, in which Corse's brigade handsomely repulsed the enemy, who sought to take possession of it.

*Correspondence of the Whig.*

ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Saturday, July 18, 1863.

The cause of the heavy cannonading in the direction of Shepherdstown Thursday afternoon, and the reported skirmish at that place was quite a severe cavalry fight, of which I have advised you by telegraph, and will now furnish you with the particulars as they have been ascertained.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN.

After the return of Gen. Lee's army to the soil of Virginia, the enemy, evidently too much crippled for immediate pursuit, and anxious to ascertain our movements and feel our position, dispatched a large body of cavalry down the river, to cross, and, if possible, accomplish this object. They stopped at Harper's Ferry, where they crossed on pontoon bridges, thrown across for the purpose, proceeded up the river as far as Shepherdstown, and, coming down the Leetown and Winchester road to the distance of about five miles, halted. They arrived at Shepherdstown, as far as can be ascertained, on Wednesday. Meantime Fitzhugh Lee with his brigade, on the lookout in the vicinity, hearing of the whereabouts of the enemy, proceeded up the Shepherdstown road for the purpose of giving them battle and checking their advance. Arriving in sight of the Yankees, Thursday morning, desultory skirmishing and cannonading ensued, which continued until about 4 o'clock P. M. Then dismounting his men and advancing, the fight soon became general along both lines, the enemy having also dismounted.

A charge being ordered, our men rushed upon the enemy, who were driven back two or three miles, when they sought protection behind a formidable stone wall, extending to the right and left of the road, their right and left flanks stretching some distance beyond either extremity of the wall. Here the fight raged for some time, our men frequently charging up to within fifty yards of the enemy's front, and delivering their fire with telling effect, but exposed to an incessant fire of shot, shell and small arms from the enemy, who had availed themselves of the protection of the stone wall and every rock, stump, tree or other object that afforded the slightest shelter. While our men were in this dangerous proximity, bodies of the enemy, mounted, would frequently charge up to the wall, and filing to the right and left, and delivering their fire rapidly, gallop into a wood that skirted the wall on the right and left.

Later in the afternoon, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Fourteenth and Thirty-sixth battalions of Jenkins' brigade, which had come out from near Martinsburgh, reinforced Gen. Lee, taking position on the left, and during the remainder of the day rendered gallant and efficient service with their long-range guns, and participating with their comrades previously on the field in the subsequent charges on the enemy's position. The enemy were driven back on the right and left, but so effectual was their protection behind the wall that they were enabled to retain that position until night. Our line of battle extended about a mile or a mile and a half—that of the enemy about the same distance—with reserves in supporting distance.

We had three pieces of artillery, and the enemy, it is believed, about the same number, which were placed in an admirable position on the right of the wall and in front of the skirt of woods. This battery commanded the whole field in front. During the whole engagement our officers and men behaved with the utmost gallantry, though laboring under the disadvantage of having no shelter to protect them from the enemy's fire, or to cover their movements. Gen. Jenkins being absent on account of a wound received in the head by the fragment of a shell at Gettysburgh, his men were led and commanded by Col. Ferguson, the whole under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

THE CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES.

Our loss is not definitely known, but it is unofficially estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred, from all causes. We lost no prisoners. The enemy's loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is estimated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. "Night drawing her sable curtain over the field," the enemy, under cover of the darkness, fell back from their position behind the stone wall, leaving us in possession of the battle-field, and their dead and wounded in our hands. They retreated down the rive road toward Harper's Ferry, and, it is reported, have recrossed to the opposite side of the river.

The casualties, as usual latterly, were considerable among our officers, who much exposed themselves, leading and encouraging the men, and making conspicuous marks for the enemy's sharpshooters. Col. Drake, First Virginia, and Adjt. Barbour, Seventeenth Virginia, are reported killed—the latter while gallantly cheering on the men to a charge. Col. Gregg, of Lee's brigade, reported mortally wounded, and Maj. Jas. H. Nowman, of the Sixteenth, wounded in the head.

Prisoners taken report that the enemy engaged were commanded by Gen. Gregg.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

Of the army generally, all that I am at liberty to report at this writing is, "all is quiet." Its movements since the great battle of Gettysburgh, which are equally as well known to the enemy as ourselves, and may be safely published, can be briefly summed up as follows: After withdrawing from our position at Gettysburgh almost simultaneously with the enemy, our army formed a line of battle, extending from near Hagerstown on our right and Williamsport on our left. Here we remained two tedious days and nights offering battle, which the enemy declined, when it was determined to recross the river, which was most successfully accomplished. Of our movements since and present position, I cannot speak, though it would appease a prurient curiosity which seeks gratification at the expense even of the public interests and safety. Of facts accomplished and events that may be given to the public without detriment, I will always advise you promptly.

P. S.—I have omitted to state that the enemy on their entrance into Sheperdstown found some 50 or 60 of our sick and wounded. Such as were physically able to travel were to have been sent to Baltimore, and the remainder parolled; but Fitzhugh Lee so much "disposed" their plans that they were compelled to leave the intended prisoners behind.

### THE RAID ON WYTHEVILLE.

*From the Lynchburgh Virginian.*

We conversed yesterday with a citizen of Wytheville, who was taken prisoner by the raiders, and paroled at Walker's Mountain. From him we obtained some facts of interest.

The command consisted of the following forces: The Second Virginia regiment, 900 strong, Lieut.-Col. Powell, commanding; the Thirty-fourth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Carr, commanding, and two companies of the Twelfth Virginia, Capt. Dulaney, commanding—the whole under command of Col. Toland. They left Point Pleasant, on the Ohio River, 1,000 strong, where they have been stationed for some time, having been in the original command of Gen. Rosecrans when he was in Western Virginia. When within about nine miles of Wytheville their rear guard was attacked by Maj. Mays, of Gen. Williams' brigade, with 350 men, and a running fight was kept up for two or three miles, in which the enemy lost three in killed and 30 prisoners, and also had recaptured from them 30 of our men belonging to Col. Beckley's regiment, whom they had previously taken. They also lost about 30 horses. Maj. Mays then withdrew in order to blockade the road to prevent their retreat.

While in Wytheville they did a good deal of damage to private property. The residence of Mr. Wm. Gibbony, a short distance from town, with all its contents, was destroyed. Loss estimated at $30,000. The newspaper and job printing office of Mr. D. A. St. Clair was entirely consumed, together with his residence, furniture, etc. He saved nothing.

The house of Capt. Smith, the saddlery of Mr. Lezfourt, the rear buildings of Crockett's Hotel, the respective residences of Robert and John Gibbony, and the rear buildings of Wm. Gibbony's storehouse were all consumed. The entire loss of property was quite heavy. It has been previously stated that the jail and the Commissary and Quartermaster's buildings were burned.

Their loss was fourteen killed and twenty wounded, of whom two will die. Ten were killed in the town and four outside. Our informant saw six of them buried in one grave.

Col. Toland is supposed to have been killed by young Bailey, a youth of 16. He was buried by the Catholic Priest. Lieut.-Col. Powell was shot through the right side, the ball penetrating the lower lobe of the lung. His wound is supposed to be mortal. He is at the residence of Mrs. Spiller.

Capt. Cartwright, who conversed freely with our informant, expressed much surprise at the bold fight made at Wytheville. He stated that they did not expect that any resistance would be made against them, and that the failure of their plans was owing to the spirited defence with which they had met, and the information given them that reinforcements were near at hand. He confessed that it was their object to extend the raid further, but to what point he would not state. He made inquiries about the number of troops at Dublin, and the location of certain iron works.

### FROM TENNESSEE.

A Chattanooga letter of the 20th, to the Atlanta *Appeal*, says:

"Gen. D. H. Hill arrived yesterday, to take command of Hardee's corps. Some uneasiness is felt as to the purpose and destination of the large cavalry force of the Yankees which is being massed at Huntsville. I suppose, however, our cavalry are on the *qui vive*. Col. Roddy, in command of a cavalry brigade in the lower part of the Tennessee Valley, is, I understand, very active in his field—having made, with a portion of his command, a successful reconnoissance lately in Western Tennessee—bringing back a large number of recruits. I am informed he reports very few Yankees in the country.

The *Appeal* says editorially:

"A report from Chattanooga mentions a rumor that a Federal cavalry force had crossed the Tennessee below Huntsville, a few days since. We are informed by a citizen who reports he saw the force, that it crossed at Whitesburgh, and was composed of infantry, with the usual accompanying force of artillery—the whole numbering about ten thousand men. If this be correct, it would seem to be indicative of a purpose to permanently occupy any point to which they might advance."

### THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The bridge over the South Anna having been repaired, the trains on the Virginia Central Railroad resumed their regular trips yesterday, to and from the depot on Broad-street, near Seventeenth. The accommodation train leaves Richmond at 3:15 P. M. daily, and arrives at 9:15 A. M., bringing supplies of vegetables, fruit, &c., which are sold on arrival at the Company's depot.

### THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The steamship *Margaret and Jesse* arrived in Charleston on Monday. She left Nassau on Friday last. Among her passengers were Hon. Pierre Soule and Col. Zanona. The steamer *Raccoon*, Capt. Harris, from Nassau, got ashore, on Sunday night, on the Drunken Dick Shoal, off Charleston Bar. She was discovered and fired at by the Yankees, and her commander set her on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the blockaders, and she was entirely destroyed. The *Raccoon* was owned by Messrs. John Fraser & Co.

### PENSACOLA.

We learn that this place is perfectly deserted, and left in an almost desolate condition, the grass and weeds growing all over the place, and but four or five families living there. It is considered as neutral ground by both the enemy and our troops; there being a white flag nailed up in the place. Our men frequently go over in little sail boats to gather figs that grow in rich abundance there.

### FIDELITY OF SLAVES.

A sufferer by the Combahee raid sums up his sorrows in the following sentence: "What contributed most to my mortification was, that in my whole gang of slaves, among whom there were any amount of Aarons, Abrahams, Isaacs and Jacobs, there was not one Abdiel—not one remained loyal to the rebel." This is the complaint of hundreds and thousands of other sufferers. The most petted, trusted and seemingly devoted slaves are found wanting in the hour of trial. Hence inferences adverse to the institution of slavery.

We have heard of a gentleman, not long escaped from a Northern prison, who returns to his native land with an animosity toward the Yankees which language cannot express, and with a determination to submit to the yoke of the Hottentot in preference to that of Lincoln. But, at the same time, he declared that what he saw and heard of the liberated negroes at the North had made him an Abolitionist. Out of thousands of them, old and young, male and female, brutally ignorant, or comparatively well educated, abused or petted, while in a state of Slavery, he saw not one who evinced the slightest gratitude towards his former master and mistress; and he, for one, was done with the wretches henceforth and forever. This gentleman's feeling is shared by many others, and the feeling is mistaken as an argument against Svavery. Let us examine it.

The escaped slave is ungrateful; therefore, Slavery is wrong. Children are often ungrateful; does it follow that the relation of parent and child is wrong? But ingratitude in the Yankeeized negro is the rule, not the exception, as in the case of children. And why? Simply because the negro is, of all human creatures, the most plastic and colorable. So long as he mingled with Southern gentlemen he exhibited traits of humanity; he mixes with Yankees, and, Chameleon-like, takes the hideous hues of their treacherous and malignant character. Day after day he hears the slaveholder denounced as the vilest of mankind; he echoes these denunciations, believes what he hears, is moulded to the Yankee will, and becomes himself a Yankee. How quickly this transformation can be wrought in the negro, is shown in the very sentence that succeeds the one we quoted at the beginning of this article, "There was not one Abdiel—not one remained loyal to the rebel. They left an old woman who had been bed-ridden for a year, and whose house was next to the driver's house, which had been burnt. I went into her house and found her, naked in her bed, stript of her clothing, abandoned by her children and grand children." Who believes that negroes would have acted thus if they had not been associated with Yankees, and imitating Yankee actions.

No doubt negroes are glad to be free, and endure cheerfully many privations for the sake of being free. They do not understand the force and truthfulness of Byron's definition of freedom: "Lord of himself, that heritage of woe," and they fancy that the sufferings they now undergo in the Yankee camps, will all be over after the war. Poor souls! The negro loves, above all things, idleness; so does the horse, the ox, the ass; aye, and the white man as well. To lie down under the trees, to loll in the sunshine, to rove the woods and do no work. Why, half the human race would love a life like that, and nearly a third do actually lead and enjoy such a life.

But it is certain that all manner of lies, threats, false hopes, every influence that can play upon the fear or the credulity of the negro, are brought to bear by the Yankees; that again and again the negro has been torn by violence from his home, and that many have braved great dangers in order to get back to their masters. Many more would do as much but for fear of the Yankees, a false pride, and the countless obstacles in the way of return. When Fredericksburgh was first occupied, an officer in our service was forced to beat a hasty retreat, and leave his negroes, twelve or thirteen in number, behind him. The Yankees held the town for six months, and all his slaves, with but one exception, remained true to him. During the second occupation, all these hitherto faithful slaves disappeared, and at the same time *all the free negroes in town, many of whom owned valuable property*, disappeared also. The free negroes did not leave for the sake of freedom, neither did the slaves; they left because they feared the bombardment, and when once across the river were never allowed to return, but forced to toil, as they have never toiled before, to keep soul and body together.

But if ingratitude proves as much against Slavery it proves as much against white servitude. Every reader of English periodicals familiar with *Punch's* illustrations of "servant-galism," and all who have lived at the North know too well the sufferings housekeepers endure at the hands of the male and female "helps." Precious little is heard in Yankee land of gratitude from high or low, and so common, indeed, is the vice of ingratitude that Dr. Kane, in his Arctic journal, declares bitterly that his varied experience had convinced him that mankind were never influenced except by selfish and sordid motives. * * We argue, then, that if gratitude be the test of an institution, we are not likely to be profited, on moral grounds, by abandoning the Bible system of domestic Slavery for the wages system of white Slavery.

### SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

The following advertisement appears in the *Whig*. It indicates that substitutes are in demand:

A farm of two hundred and thirty acres in Hanover, near Peak's Turnout, on the Central Railroad, or the highest price in Confederate money, will be paid for a suitable man to go as a substitute in the army. Apply at the store of Geo. L. Herring, No Fifty-six Main-street.

# THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

## ANOTHER INVASION EXCITEMENT.

## Bragg's Army Reported Advancing on the Capital.

## A SEVERE SKIRMISH AT RICHMOND.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 28.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* dated Lexington, Ky., says:

The rebels this morning attacked our forces at Richmond, consisting of a small detachment under Col. Landers. After an hour's severe fight our troops were compelled to fall back to the Kentucky River, badly cut up. The rebel force was estimated at 2,500 with six guns. They are supposed to be the advance of Bragg's army. At the latest advices our troops had fallen back within five miles of Lexington. The enemy is closely following. Martial law has been proclaimed in Lexington, and all able-bodied citizens between 18 and 45 have been ordered to report for duty. It is thought the city can be held against the rebels. Rebel citizens report the rebel force over 15,000 strong moving in a northerly direction *via* Crab Orchard.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 28.

The *Gazette's* Lexington dispatch says the excitement has subsided. The rebels came to the Kentucky River at Clay's Ferry. Sanders' command is nearly all in. The troops from Hickman Bridge insure the safety of Lexington. Gens. Carter's and Gilbert's commands are in the rear of the rebels.

Brutus J. Clay, of Bourbon County, was nominated to-day on the fifth ballot for Congress, in the Ashland (Ky.) District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

### A Citizen Killed by a Soldier, &c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 28.

This afternoon a soldier named Richard McManus, of the Eleventh Jardine Zouaves, killed a citizen named George Broadbeck, apparently without provocation. McManus was on guard duty at the Barracks, and as Broadbeck passed him on the highway he shot him.

Gov. Seymour arrived here from New-York this morning.

# THE RETREAT OF LEE'S ARMY.

## The Bulk of it Probably South of Culpepper.

## THE OPERATIONS OF OUR CAVALRY.

## Guerrilla Depredations in Our Rear.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 28.

According to information received to-day, the report is now fully confirmed, that the corps of Gen. Lee's army, under Longstreet, Hill and Ewell, passed through Chester Gap on Taursday and Friday, and are now at and south of Culpepper.

The passage of the rebels was opposed by Buford's cavalry, but he was compelled to fall back.

Buford, however, hung upon the rebel rear, and captured many prisoners, and the herds heretofore mentioned.

Longstreet's corps passed through Culpepper, and camped that night south of the town.

All the available rolling stock of the Virginia railroads was concentrated at Culpepper, and it was generally thought that Gen. Lee was making all possible speed for Richmond, but Gen. Buford thinks that the rebels intend to make a stand on the south side of the Rapidan.

Ewell's wagon train, with a strong guard, went South from Strasburgh, by way of Staunton, to avoid capture by our cavalry.

Our cavalry during the entire last campaign signalized itself by a degree of energy and daring never before surpassed.

Rebel prisoners of intelligence unite in saying that our cavalry has done more to defeat Gen. Lee's plans than any other arm of the service.

Stuart's legions now fear to encounter our cavalrymen, or, at all events, they do not court an encounter.

Rebel prisoners are unanimous in the statement that the *morale* of the rebel army in Virginia is broken, and that great despondency prevails in all Southern circles, and particularly in the army.

The defeats of the rebels in the Southwest, at Gettysburgh and at Morris Island have at last convinced the rebel soldiery of their vulnerability.

Further, that Gen. Lee's plans, supported by the flower of the Southern troops, having proved failures by the energy of Gen. Meade and the bravery and endurance of the Army of the Potomac, will necessitate the reconstruction of the rebel army of Virginia; while the defection of Gen. Joe Johnston, and his refusal to obey the orders of Jeff. Davis, will compel a reconstruction of the rebel army of the Southwest.

Intelligent rebel officers now in our hands admit that this is the most gloomy period for the hopes of the Confederacy.

Guerrillas under Mosby, White, and others, infest our rear, and pick up or kill all who straggle behind.

An outrage occurred yesterday which has aroused feelings of retaliation in the army. A Lieutenant of the Second Pennsylvania cavalry, Alfred Byles, went from Warrenton two miles out on the Salem road, to dine with a lady acquaintance from that State. While making his toilet the house was entered by five or six guerrillas, who demanded his surrender. He refused and for this was immediately shot twice through the head, killing him instantly. Threats are freely made that on the repetition of such outrages all the houses, stock and produce in the vicinity shall be confiscated or burned, and the perpetrators, if caught, hanged on the nearest tree.

# THE BATTLE OF FALLING WATERS.

## Who it Was Fought by—Honor to the Michigan Troopers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

In one account of the battle of Falling Waters, I notice the infantry is mentioned as having something to do with that fight. There was no infantry engaged. It was exclusively a cavalry fight, and by the Michigan brigade, the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments—Gen. Custer's brigade. The guns flags and earthworks were captured by them, and to the Michiganders alone, with Gen. Kilpatrick's body guard, (First Ohio, Capt. Jones,) belongs the honor of that day. Gen. Buford's cavalry command aided after the earthworks had been captured. The charge made upon the earthworks was one of the most gallant on record—a squadron of fifty-seven men charging upon three or four brigades behind earthworks, killing one Major-General, (Pettigrew,) capturing more than 1,000 prisoners, and strewing the field with the killed and wounded of the enemy. Eighteen of this gallant band of Michiganders there died nobly for their country. In justice to the gallant men of the Sixth Michigan cavalry, in justice to their friends, and as a simple recognition of the services of this glorious band, I herewith annex a full list, furnished at my request, of the men who participated in the charge at Falling Waters, that their names may be known to posterity, even if their noble conduct is not rewarded by their own State or the nation.

### THE ROLL OF HONOR.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
SECOND BRIGADE THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS,
UPPERVILLE, July 22, 1863.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF COMPANIES B AND F OF THE SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY WHO WENT INTO THE CHARGE AT THE BATTLE OF FALLING WATERS:

*Company B.*

Lieut. C. E. Bolza—killed.
Sergt. Geo. T. Patten—killed.
Sergt. Wm. Keys—mortally wounded.
Sergt. E. M. Norton.
Sergt. H. B. Potter—killed.
Corp. J. P. Platt—missing.
H. H. McCollister, (saddler)—wounded.
Solon V. Baxter—missing.
Chas. Batson—killed.
Archibald Campbell—mis'g.
Isaac Church.
Phillip Cunningham.
Alva Colton—wounded.
H. N. Gooch—killed.
G. O. Griffith—missing.
J. N. Lewis—missing.
Oakland Maryfield—killed.
A. R. Martin—killed.
Lewis Marsac—missing.
Fred. S. Kettle.
F. J. Neal—killed.
Frank Pelton—killed.
J. T. Slyter—killed.
Henry Stewart.
Remus Rogers—wounded.
Abram Rosel—killed.
Henry Welch.
David Rust.

*Company F.*

Lieut. George W. Crawford—severely wounded.
Or. Sergt. John F. Gould.
Sergt. Hobart H. Chipman.
Sergt. Cornelius Vanliew.
Freeman J. Bacon—killed.
Isaac C. Stanton.
Bug. Orville G. Welles.
Oliver L. Bilson—wounded.
John Cushing.
Gard. Cranston—wounded.
Monroe Cranmer.
Joseph Chandler.
Frank Crawford—killed.
Phillip Dohm.
Geo. Gordon—wounded.
Sergt. Monroe Livingston—killed.
Corp. George Trager—killed.
Corp. Edwin Morris.
Corp. John Livingston.
Wm. L. Jacobs.
Wm. Luis.
Walter Mizins.
Finley McPherson.
Henry Munes.
Jerry McDonald—killed.
Benj. F. Romig.
Henry E. Rector.
F. D. Richardson—killed.
Ira Stout—wounded.

The charge was led by Major P. A. Weber, Sixth Michigan cavalry, who was killed at the enemy's fortifications—shot through the head. He fell at the head of his command, and when his body was found his hand was still grasping his sabre.

E. A. PAUL.

### Casualties in the Cavalry from June 30 to 20th July, 1863.

FIRST VIRGINIA.

*Wounded.*

Lieut. James O. Carroll, Co. F, at Hanover.
John Holland, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
H. Butcher, Co. F—Hanover.
John Burke, Co. L—Hanover.
Henry Hellman, Co. L—Hanover.
Lieut. A. S. Palmer, Co. C—Gettysburgh.
Wm. Griffith, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Erastus Crocker, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
John Gwinn, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Lieut. J. H. Leisure, Co. H—Gettysburgh.
Michael McMorris, Co. H—Gettysburgh.
Enoch H. Sutton, Co. E—Monterey.
Robert McCormick, Co. G—Hagerstown.
Capt. McQuillett, Co. H—Hagerstown.
Albert Hutchins, Co. M—Hagerstown.

*Killed.*

Sergt. G. C. Selvey, Co. F—Hanover.
Sergt. Geo. Collins, Co. L—Hanover.
Capt Wm. Harris, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Chas. Cook, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Wm. Bailey, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Adjt. C. Knowles, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Samuel Brinker, Co. D—Monterey.
Lieut. H. W. Clark, Co. M—Monterey.

SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

*Killed.*

N. Walters, Co. A—Gettysburgh.
E. C. Smith, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
M. Sullivan, Co. H—Boonsboro.
Robt. Hasty, Co. I—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. D. W. Dunvelt, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. J. S. Milburn, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. Geo. Van Ess, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Corp. A. Fordham, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
O. D. Jackson, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Henry Hames, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
P.H. Campo, Co D—Boonsboro.
W. H. Adams, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. C. R. Minor, Co. F—Boonsboro.
Sergt. H. B. Cochran, Co. F—Falling Waters.
Corp. H. Gulo, Co. F—Falling Waters.
Corp. Oscar Ralpt, Co. F—Falling Waters.
Thos. Sphon, Co. G—Gettysburgh.
Thos. Hotley, Co. G—Gettysburgh.
N. Van Austin, Co. G—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. B. Church, Co. C—Gettysburgh.
Chas. Smith, Co. C—Gettysburgh.

*Wounded.*

E. Buckle, Co A, body—G'bgh.
Albert Kanies, Co. A, head—Gettysburgh.
Chester Colvin, Co. A, hip—Gettysburgh.
J. R. Fisher, Co. A—Gettysburgh.
C. Hellis, Co A—Gettysburgh.
Serg. H. Buck, Co. K—G'bgh.
Dan. Murphy, bugler, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
J. Afton, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
Merritt Lewis, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
E. C. Smith, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. H. Kempt, Co. H—head, Gettysburgh.
Corp. Wm. Russell Co. I—face, Gettysburgh.
Leman Swergud, Co. I—leg amp'd, Gettysburgh.
Squire Williams, Co. I—hand, Falling Waters.
Jehial Kerchu, Co. D—arm, Gettysburgh.
R. L. Desburn, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
W. H. Migrants, Co. D—shoulder, Gettysburgh.
Wm. Milburn, Co. D—Gettysburgh.
A. L. Preston, Co. D—nose, Gettysburgh.
Joseph S. Gibbs, Co. D—arm, Boonsboro.
J. L. Carpenter, Co. F—shoulder. Gettysburgh.
Capt. J. Livingston, Co. F—hip, Hanover.
Capt. A. Warner, Co. F—leg, Gettysburgh.
Jacob Paule, Co. F—foot, Gettysburgh.
G. W. Lindy, Co. F—face, Gettysburgh.
G. A. Goodmark, Co. F—head, Gettysburgh.
J. L. Beded, Co. F—head and side, Gettysburgh.
A. Kaupt, Co. E, Hanover.
Asa L. Reams, Co. A, wrist amputated—Gettysburgh.
Capt. A. Walker, Co. A, thigh, slight—Gettysburgh.
C. Malcomb, Co. A, hip—Falling Waters.
Geo. A. Warthew, Co. A, thigh—Falling Waters.
Sergt. Morris Llieper, Co C—hand, Gettysburgh.
Sergt. D. B. Rose, Co. C—face, Gettysburgh.
Corp. John Cook, Co. C—groin, Gettysburgh.
Charles Van Voorhees, Co. C—leg, Gettysburgh.
B. Fansworth, Co. C—leg, Gettysburgh.
A. McFarland, Co. C—Abdomen, Gettysburgh.
Benj. Bidwell, Co. C—leg, Gettysburgh.
John Thompson, Co. C—Gettysburgh.
C. H. Beardsley, Co. F—hip, Gettysburgh.
Robert Hoag, Co. F, Gettysburgh.
Sergt. E. Hendershot, Co. B—leg, Gettysburgh.
E. Phillips, Co. B—foot, Gettysburgh.
J. Cheout, Co. B—leg, Gettysburgh.
A. Williams, Co. B—head, Gettysburgh.
R. W. Fincle, Co. E—shoulder, Gettysburgh.
H. Hopkins, Co. E—side, Gettysburgh.
Wm. Smith, Co. E—shoulder, Gettysburgh.
J. Story, Co. E—face, Gettysburgh.
J. A Rose, bugler, Co. E—Falling Waters.
Lieut. J. Birney, Co. C—head, Gettysburgh.
Ord.-Sergt. C. Griffith, Co. C, Gettysburgh.

FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

*Killed.*

Capt. W. R. Elliott, Co. C—Monterey.
R. W. Welton, Co. E—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. J. S. Bovee, Co. F—Gettysburgh.
Capt. C. J. Snyder, Co. F—Hagerstown.
1st Lieut. James S. McElheny, Co. G—Monterey.
Corp. A. W. Bentley, Co. I—Gettysburgh.
C. Sills, Co. L—Monterey.
Henry Sawyer, Co. I—Gettysburgh.
John Fulcher, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
John Pixley, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
A. R. Watson, Co. L—Falling Waters.
Ph. Wilcox, Co. L—Gettysburgh.
Orem Wray, Co. L—Falling Waters.
Adelbert Chittenden, Co. B—Gettysburgh.
Henry Kling, Co. G—Gettysburgh.

*Wounded.*

Capt. Wm. Haslett, Co. B—Gettysburgh.
Lieut. A. Pulver, Co. B—Monterey.
Corp. Geo. Gillett, Co. B—Falling Waters.
E. Patridge, Co. B—Monterey.
G. R. Ball, Co. B—leg, Gettysburgh.
J. W. Blauvelt, Co. C—arm, Gettysburgh.
C. F. Robinson, Co. C—arm, Gettysburgh.
S. H. Thomas, Co. C—side, Gettysburgh.
S. E. Vanderhoeff, Co. C—leg, Gettysburgh.
A. J. Halliday, Co. C—arm, Monterey.
E. G. Gray, Co. F—head, Gettysburgh.
H. N. Jenks, Co. F—neck, Gettysburgh.
James Lutts, Co. F—head, Gettysburgh.
Sam. Mills, Co. F—head and shoulder, Gettysburgh.
R. McCreary, Co. F—side, Gettysburgh.
Geo. J. Poole, Co. F—head, Gettysburgh.
S. M. Reynolds, Co, F—neck, Gettysburgh.
G. W. Smith, Co. F—side, Gettysburgh.
R. Wood, Co. F—shoulder, Gettysburgh.
Capt. G. W. Alexander, Co. G—head, Gettysburgh.
Corp. B. Giddings, Co. G—face, Gettysburgh.
Corp. R. McDonald, Co. G—hand, Gettysburgh.
Lt.-Col. P. Stagg—injured by fall of a horse at Monterey.
Capt. H. E. Haskell, Co. I—chest and arm, Gettysburgh.
Lieut. E. F. Decker, Co. I—head, slight, Gettysburgh.
Sergt. N. Gilbert, Co. I—bowels, mortal—Gettys'h.
Sergt. H. Munger, Co. I—wrist, Monterey.
Corp. Wm. Briggs, Co. I—Gettysburgh.
John Chambers, Co. I—head, Gettysburgh.
E. Cross, Co. I—head. Hagerstown.
E. Dunbar, Co. S—Monterey.
J. R. Clark, Co. C—thigh, Monterey.
S. J. Armstrong, Co. C—leg, Falling Waters.
Lieut. Geo. R. Maxwell, Co. E—thigh, Gettysburgh.
Corp. Ph. Knapps, Co. E—bowels, Gettysburgh.
Chas. Bell, Co. E—thigh, Gettysburgh.
Pat. Welch, Co. E—back, Hagerstown.
Jacob Steel. Co. E—side, head and arm. Gettysb'gh.
C. A. Allen, Co. E—leg amputated, Falling Waters.
Lieut. G. H. Kilburn, Co. F—head, slight. Gettysb'gh.
E. Gage, Co. F—thigh, Gettysburgh.
Corp. M. Bolton, Co. G—face, Gettysburgh.
R. E. Stimson, Co. G—head, Gettysburgh.
Capt. A. W. Duggan, Co. H—head, Gettysburgh.
Sergt. Peter Meashire, Co. H—chest, Gettysburgh.
Corp. A. G. Ryder, Co. H—arm and side. Gettysburgh.
Corp. Jos. McIlhargey, Co. H—arm, Gettysburgh.
Orange Thomas, Co. H—elbow, Gettysburgh.
J. B. Wolf, Co. H—hand, Gettysburgh.
H. Burr, Co. H—hand, Gettysburgh.
Paul Weitzel, Co. H—finger, Gettysburgh.
Corp. Thos. Shannahan, Co. H—thigh, leg amputated, Monterey.
Corp. M. J. Brockaway, Co K—elbow, Monterey.
E. H. Babcock, Co. K—leg, Gettysburgh.
James Webb, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
D. A. Beales, Co. L—head, Gettysburgh.
Richard N. Van Natter, Co. M—arm, Monterey.
Sergt. L. Poor, Co. M—head, missing, Gettysburgh.
G. W. Wolcott, Co. M—missing, Monterey.
Charles Dwight, Co. M—thigh, Falling Waters.
J. H. Watson, Co. M. Gettysburgh.

SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY FROM JUNE 30 TO JULY 20.

*June 30—Hanover.*

Ezra Brown, Co. B—wounded and prisoner.
Sergt. L. H. Avrill, Co. F—right arm.
B. C. Bardin, Co. F—right shoulder.
Munson Buck, Co. K—arm.

*July 2—Hunterstown, Penn.*

Capt. H. E. Thompson, Co. A—arm and side.
Sergt. D. Collins, Co. A—right arm, severe.
Sergt. D. Swain, Co. A—head, slight.
John Sked, Co. A—head, slight.
W. W. White, Co. A—thrown from horse.
W. G. Gross, Co. A—thigh, flesh wound.
Jiles Townsend, Co. A—arm and head, severe.
Walter Roe, Co. A—head and shoulder, severe.
John Helsel, Co. A—head, severe.
James Crane, Co. A—head, slight.
Alex. B. Ward, Co. A—wounded and prisoner.
A. Flinn, Co. A—face.
Chas. Crause, Co. A—killed.
Jas. Wheeler, Co. A—thigh, slight.
A. Coon, Co. A—arm and side.
J. M. Davis, Co. A—side, severe.
F. Kelly, Co. A—head and arm.
J. Criderman, Co. A—sh'dr.
Jos. Douglass, Co. A—shoulder, severe.
A. C. Hagoon, Co. A—w'n'd and prisoner.
Jno. M. Fall, Co. A—head, severe.
Geo. W. Davis, Co. A—head.
Isaac DeGraw, Co. A—arm.
Lieut. S. Shipman, Co. D—killed.
Ord. Sergt. Chas. Cox, Co. C—killed.

*July 3.*

D. S. Wilson, Co. K—wod'd.
Geo. Brownell, Co. K—w'd.

*July 4.*

Sgt. L. Knous, Co. D—arm.
Geo. Briggs, Co. F—hand.
Capt. J. S. Ferris, Co. D—thigh, severe.
Farrier Wm. Baird, Co. C—hand.
M. Davis, Co. A—thigh.
Sgt. M. Thomas, Co. B—r'h f'h.

*July 6.*

Lieut.-Adj. A. C. Jewett—killed.
W. W. Neff, Co. G—leg, severe.
Jacob Hist. Co. G—leg, sl'gt.
Corp. Orange Williams, Co. G—foot.

*July 8.*

Lt. H.B. Rogers, Co. D—face.
Corp. Geo. Telling, Co. D—leg amputated, dead.
Corp. John Lane, Co. D—thigh.
F. O. Vanderlas, Co. F—right arm, flesh.
Geo. Clark, Co. G—bowels, dead.

*July 10 and 11.*

J. H. Smith, Co. H—foot.
G. W. Mattoon, Co. E—face.

*July 14—Falling Waters.*

Major Peter Weber—killed.
Capt. D. G. Royce. Co. D—killed.
Lt. Chas. E. Bolza, Co. B—killed.
Lieut. G. W. Crawford, Co. F—thigh amputated.
Ord. Sergt. G. T. Patten, Co. B—killed.
Sergt. H. B. Patten. Co. B—killed.
Chas. Batson, Co. B—killed.
H. N. Gooch. Co. B—killed.
J. T. Slater, Co. B—killed.
A. Bunnel, Co. B—killed.
F. Pelton, Co. B—killed.
F. J. Neil, Co. B—killed.
Wm. Carlos, Co. G—leg.
Corp. M. Livingston, Co. F—killed.
Corp. T. J. Bacon, Co. F—killed.
A. S. Bilson, Co. F—back.
G. Cransen, Co. F—arm, slight.
G. S. Gordon, Co. F—foot.
J. McDonald, Co. F—killed.
F. D. Richardson, Co. F—killed.
Ira Stout, Co. F—head.
S. D. Sweet, Co. G—killed.
M. V. Austin, Co. L—hand.
P. Tessle, Co. H—leg, severe.
Sergt. C. Wyman, Co. E—arm.
Sergt. J. Reynolds, Co. C—leg.
Wm. Daniels, Co. C—leg, slight.
Capt. J. H. Kidd, Co. E—foot.
Lieut. Ed. Potter, Co. C—wounded and prisoner.
Lieut. J. H. Kellogg, Co. C—killed.
C. W. Mayfield, Co. B—killed.
A. R. Martin, Co. B—killed.
Sergt. Wm. E. Keys, Co. B—stomach, severe.
R. Rodgers, Co. B—leg amputated.
A. Colton, Co. B—foot.
H. H. McAllister, Co. B—shoulder, slight.
E. Otis, Co. B—killed.
Sergt. L. E. Galusha, Co. G—killed.
G. Landinburg, Co. C—hand.
A. McClure, Co. C—leg, severe.
William Sweet, Co. C—left foot.
P. Gorsmer, Co. A—hand.
C. Savary, Co. D—killed.
A. Otis, Co. D—killed.
Sergt. I. Cook, Co. D—back, slight.
Amos Pratt, Co. D—head.
J. Seiler, Co. D—knee, severe.
J. Snook, Co. D—leg.
J. Gifford, Co. D—leg, slight.
J. Judd, Co. D—arm, slight.
W. F. Mitchell, Co. D—thigh, severe.
Sergt. O. F. Cole, Co. L—right hand amputated.
J. Misner, Co. F—arm.
H. Munna, Co. F—arm.

FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

O. P. Eaton, Co. I—hand, Boonsboro.
W. W. Williams, Co. I—thigh, Boonsboro.
Geo. Hodgetts, Co. I—arm, Boonsboro.
John Buell, Co. K—killed. Gettysburgh.
F. Corrdins, Co. K—killed, Gettysburgh.
N. Davis, Co. K—arm, Gettysburgh.
M. Ryan, Co. K—hip, Gettysburgh.
A. J. Williams, Co. K—wounded and missing, Gettysburgh.
Sergt. Stephen Buzzel, Co. A—killed, Gettysburgh.
Sergt. J. E. Norton, Co. A—leg, missing, Gettysburgh.
Corp. L. G. Sturbel, Co. A—head, back and hand, Gettysburgh.
A. R. Evans, Co. A—arm, Gettysburgh.
Wm. T. Dopp, Co. A—arm, Gettysburgh.
J. T. Boyd, Co. A—arm, Gettysburgh.
J. T. Reid, Co. A—Gettysburgh.
C. S. Masters, Co. D—arm.
E. Miller, Co. E—wounded, Gettysburgh.
Geo. Ketchler, Co. E—wounded, Gettysburgh.
Corp. Wm. H. Morgan, Co. E—wounded, Monterey.
Corp. P. H. Hill, Co. E—killed, Gettysburgh.
A. A. Phillips, Co. E—wounded, Monterey.
D. Cudworth, Co. E—wounded, Monterey.
Moses Bonney, Co. E—wounded, Monterey.
Sergt. H. Bakkee, Co. F—leg, Gettysburgh.
L. Gibbs, Co. G—thigh, Gettysburgh.
A. S. Morris, Co. G—leg, Gettysburgh.
M. D. Webster, Co. G—arm, Gettysburgh.
M. Blackford, Co. G—leg, Gettysburgh.
Henry Hoffmuth, Co. G—wounded, Boonsboro.
Lieut. G. N. Dutcher, Co. I—groin, Littletown.
Charles Taylor, Co. I—leg. Littletown.
M. Cole—hip, Gettysburgh.
E. Riggs, Co. K—Gettysburgh.
O. Shattuck, Co. K—killed, Gettysburgh.
—— Randall, Co. K—hand, Snicker's Gap.
Arnold Goodman, Co. M—lungs, Smithburgh.
Sam. R. Underkan, Co. M—wounded and missing, Smithburgh.
Sergt. Z. M. Mather, Co. M—leg, Boonsboro.
Wm. H. Briggs, Co. M—leg, Boonsboro.
Sergt. F. A. Barker, Co. A—killed, Gettysburgh.
E. A. Wood, Co. A—prisoner, Gettysburgh.
C. S. Ruthburn, Co. D—killed, Littletown.
A. Butterfield, Co. D—leg.
N. A. Allen, Co. D—killed, Gettysburgh.
A. C. Andreson, Co. D—killed, Boonsboro.
A. Larriver, Co. D—legs, Boonsboro.
Lieut. T. J. Dean, Co. D—arm, Gettsburgh.
Sergt. C. A. Ballard, Co. E—arm, Gettysburgh.
Corp. H. S. Barse, Co. E—killed, Gettysburgh.
R. Hengstler, Co. F—wounded, Gettysburgh.
D. M. Mansfield, Co F—arm amputated, Gettysburgh.
J. Ohrenburger, Co. F—side, Gettysburgh.
H. Reid, Co. F—arm, Gettysburgh.
Wm. T. Beebee, Co. F—face, Snicker's Gap.
Corp. A. H. Clarke, Co. G—leg, Gettysburgh.
I. M. Skinner, Co. G—killed, Gettysburgh.
F. P. Kent, Co. G—killed, Gettysburgh.
Sergt. Geo. W. Earle—Gettysburgh.
Sergt. W. A. Piper—wounded, Gettysburgh.
John Nolling—killed, Gettysburgh.
C. Bennett—head, Gettysburgh.
Maj. Ferry—killed, Gettysburgh.
Lieut.-Col. Guild—thigh, Hagerstown.
Col. Alger—leg, Hagerstown.

*In action, near Newby's Cross Roads, Virginia, Friday, July 24, 1863.*

Lieut. Alvin N. Sabin, Co. D—side.
Corp. Freeman Perkins, Co. E—prisoner.
Elias North, Co. E—shell wound.
Geo. Fish, Co. L—missing.
Milan Warren, Co. K—killed.
Oliver H. Perry, Co. L—missing.
Peter Berbank, Co. L—arm.
Franklin Bird, Co. H—missing.

Sergt. Garner, 1st Michigan cavalry—wounded in leg.

E. A. PAUL.

### List of Sick and Wounded in Lyceum Hospital, Hagerstown, Md., July 18, 1863.

John Chubb, Co. G, 6th Penn. Reserves—bronchitis.
Sergt. A. B. Davis, Co. D, 17th U. S. infantry—chronic diarrhœa.
Corp. P. D. Henderson, Co. E, 172d Penn. Militia—rheumatism.
John Hodson, Co. K, 38d N. Y. Militia—diarrhœa.
Sergt. John B Gordon, Co. A, 18th Penn. cav.—thigh.
Levi Rush, Co. A, 18th Penn. cavalry—diarrhœa.
Sergt. Wm. D. Smith, Co. A, 18th Penn. cavalry—foot.
L. H. Miliner, Co. A, 18th Penn. cavalry—shoulder.
Geo. Hamilton, Co. C, 65th N. Y. S. Militia—diarrhœa.
Wm. B. Bailey, Co. C, 15th N. J. infantry—diarrhœa.
Wm. Neitz, Co. B, 58th N. Y. S. Militia—back injured.
James Hale, Co. H, 154th N.Y. S. Militia—rheumatism.
Sergt. Israel Buffington, Co. B, 7th Mass.—ictus solis.
Corp. Thos. Ridley, Co. A, 17th U. S. inf.—diarrhœa.
Noah Bever, Co. K, 18th Penn. cavalry—chest.
C. B. Krieger, Co. I, 4th Michigan infantry—hand.
John Hunter, Co. C, 73d N. Y. S. Militia—forearm.
J. B. Gehrig, Co. E, 28th Penn. Militia—ictus solis.
Corp. Fred. Shuman, Co. K, 98th Penn. Vols.—diarrhœa.
D. M. Haight, Co. I, 4th Michigan infantry—foot.
Jas. V. Burns, Co. B, 12th Penn. cavalry—rheumatism.
John Hall, Co. H, 16th Vermont infantry—diarrhœa.
Drum-Major S. Myers, 1st N. J. Vols.—diarrhœa.
H. H. Williams, Co. A, 17th Connecticut—diarrhœa.
Saml. St. Clair, Co. B, 18th Penn. cav.—rheumatism.
John Kline, Co. A, 107th Penn. Vols.—bronchitis.
H. K. Bard, Co. D, 1st Vermont cavalry—foot.
Carl Fracker, Co. M, 5th New-York cavalry—chest.
John Albsthe, Co. I, 6th U. S. cavalry—head and arm.
Jas. Sullivan, Co. I, 6th U. S. cavalry—hand.
John Starks, Co. H, 5th New-York cavalry—chest.
Terence Galloly, Co. E, 4th U. S. artillery—shoulder.
H. D. Hill, Co. A, 145th Penn. Volunteers—debility.
Peter Green, Co. A, 145th Penn. Vols.—diarrhœa.
H. H. Fisher, Co. A, 145th Penn. Vols.—rheumatism.
Isaac K. Jackman, Co. F, 18th Penn. cav.—diarrhœa.
Nath Gingigner, Co. D, 12th Penn. cav.—rheumatism.
Sergt. B.F. Stevens, Co. K, 6th Mich. cav.—rheumatism.
Wm. L. Yale, Co. H, 6th Michigan cavalry—ankle.
R. B. Knapp, Co. E, 6th U. S. cavalry—arm and thigh.
Lieut. Gilbert Steward, Co. G, 1st Vermont cav.—chest.
A. B. Palmer, Co. B, 143d N. Y. S. Volunteers—hernia.

JOHN J. MARKS, Surgeon 18th Penn. Cav.,
In charge of Lyceum Hospital.

# ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

## The Blockade-Runner Merrimac Captured by the Steam Sloop Iroquois—A Valuable Vessel and Cargo.

The rebel prize steamer *Merrimac* came into this port this morning, in charge of Acting Ensign Stoddard, United States Navy. She was captured by the United States gunboat *Iroquois*, Commander Case, on the morning of the 25th, having run the blockade at Wilmington the night previous, after a chase of seven hours. She is a side-wheel iron steamer of 535 tons measurement, 600 horse power, and built in London in 1862 for the rebel Government. She has a cargo of 576 bales and 34 half bales cotton, 11 kegs tobacco and a small quantity of turpentine, &c. The *Merrimac*, *Lizzie*, and another rebel steamer ran the blockade together. The two former are captured. The third is as yet free.

The following are the officers on board from the *Iroquois*: Acting Ensign Stoddard, Assistant Engineers Ewen and Earle, Master's Mates Mitchell and Dexter. Capt. Valentine Robinson, J. W. Jones, (first officer,) and eight seamen of the prize are on board.

### The Vessels Destroyed by the Rebel Pirates.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 28.

The ship *Red Gauntlet*, of Boston, burned by the *Florida*, was insured in this city as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manufacturers' | $20,000 | Alliance | $10,000 |
| Washington | 10,000 | Equitable | 1,000 |
| Total | | | $41,000 |

The Boston bark *Good Hope*, burned by the *Alabama*, with her cargo and freight, was principally insured as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Equitable Safety | $20,000 | China Mutual | $15,000 |
| American | 15,000 | Manufacturers' | 11,000 |
| Alliance Mutual | 10,000 | | |
| Total | | | $71,000 |

### Steamboat Sunk on the Mississippi.

LACROSSE, Wis., Tuesday, July 28.

The steamboat *Flora* struck a rock near Winona and sunk in five minutes. No lives were lost.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

### THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

### THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

Owing to the early injuries, as detailed yesterday, of Superintendent Kennedy, on Monday, the Department was deprived of his intelligent and energetic action, and the duties, under supervision of Commissioner Acton, devolved upon

INSPECTOR DANIEL CARPENTER.

He was busily engaged in perfecting the measures taken by Mr. Kennedy, when the latter was brought into headquarters bruised, bleeding and unconscious. This was the first confirmation received there of formidable disturbance. Advising with Mr. Acton, and urging its necessity, Mr. Carpenter at once telegraphed for the immediate massing of the entire force at headquarters. The orders were obeyed with alacrity, and by 3 o'clock P. M. a large number were assembled. The wisdom of this measure subsequent events fully proved.

Further confirmation of the riot and its proportions meantime had reached headquarters, and the men were being rapidly organized, formed into companies and put under different commanders. About 4 P. M. word was received that Mayor Opdyke's house in Fifth-avenue was being attacked. Inspector Carpenter at once took command of a force of two hundred. Before leaving he addressed his men, telling them they "*had* to meet and *to put down* a mob; to take no prisoners, to strike quick and strike hard." A quick march was taken to and up Broadway, and when the force reached Bond-street a body of rioters was seen marching down and near to Amity. They bore a huge board banner inscribed "No Draft," and also desecrated the American flag by bearing it in their midst. The two forces sighted each other unexpectedly. The rioters fresh from the attempted sacking of Mayor Opdyke's house, had marched from Fourteenth-street, down Broadway, armed with clubs, pitchforks, iron bars, swords, and many with guns and pistols. Every colored man they met had been abused and mercilessly beaten. Terror seized pedestrians and storekeepers; the former hurried out of the way, the latter hastily closed and barred doors and windows. Vehicles turned to the right and left, and to three hundred vile-visaged and lawless men, the undisputed right of way was surrendered. The intention of this gang openly avowed, was to enter the Lafarge House, where colored servants were employed, and do havoc to them and it. Most fortunately, police protection was at hand. Quick as thought, on the first glimpse of them, Inspector Carpenter gave the successive orders, just in front of the Lafarge—"By the right flank! Company, front! Double quick, charge!" and with upraised clubs in splendid order, and they obey. Inspector Carpenter, with reckless but characteristic courage, was far ahead of his command, and, for a moment, among the mob single and alone. He had the first blow, drew the first blood, selecting for his victim a powerfully built ruffian, defiantly brandishing his club; a terrific blow upon his head from the Inspector, and he was left to the attention of others, while Mr. Carpenter, with the men now beside him, went in for a literal fulfillment of his order on leaving headquarters. The mob, bewildered at the sudden meeting, staggered at the outset by the determined onset of the Police, were unable to rally for effective fight. The clubs flew rapidly and surely upon devoted heads, a score lay prostrate upon the street, two were killed, the "No Draft" banner captured and destroyed, and the "Stars and Stripes" made prize of and carried in the ranks of those who, by word or deed, would never dishonor them. In five minutes the victory was complete, and the ruffians, save those who lay in the streets, dispersed in all directions, leaving strewn around weapons, villainous and of all descriptions. The contest was witnessed by thousands, cheers greeted the Police on their charge, and after the fight they were renewed with redoubled earnestness. This was the first regular fight with the mob. The force did not know how many they were meeting, nor did they care; and nobly was their courage vindicated. Inspector Carpenter incurred a risk, for which he might have paid the penalty of his life, and it is wonderful he did not; but he escaped uninjured, and left record on heads and bodies which will be long borne and remembered.

Immediately returning his men, and cool as though naught had happened, he marched to the Mayor's house, Fifth-avenue, but finding all quiet returned to Headquarters. Reports of the fight on Broadway had reached there, and on the appearance of himself and force with the captured flag, they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

The Inspector's rest here was but brief, for at 8 P. M. it was reported that the *Tribune* Buildings were to be attacked. At once taking command of two hundred men—one hundred from Brooklyn, under Inspector Folk—he marched rapidly for and down Broadway, entering the Park just as the mob, which had been repulsed from the *Tribune* buildings by the Police of the lower precincts, were fleeing across it; instantly divining the situation, he formed "company front," and swept the Park to Printing House-square, on the double quick, the fleeing rioters, who were rushing from one punishment to another, receiving the clubs terribly, and being knocked in all directions. The square at and around the Times office being entirely clear, Inspector Carpenter took up his quarters at the City Hall; soon after he was weakened by the withdrawal of Inspector Folk and 100 men, who were ordered to Brooklyn. A report reaching him that the negro shanties in Baxter-street were being fired, he detailed Capt. Jordan, of the Sixth Precinct, with a force to visit that section, which he right bravely did, dispersing crowds and preventing contemplated destruction. Subsequent word came that negro dwellings were being sacked and burned in the Fourth Ward, in Dover-street and its vicinity. Fifty men were left to act, in case of a renewed attack upon the *Tribune* Buildings, and with the balance, Inspector Carpenter marched to the new scene of violence. He came unawares upon a large mob engaged in pillaging and firing dwellings, caught them on the double-quick and administered terrible punishment. At four different places in this Ward were mobs at their work, burning, pillaging and beating. Inspector Carpenter, with his force, marched from one to the other, making sudden onslaught, dispersing the rioters, and extinguishing fires. In many cases the villains were chased into houses, and had to escape from the windows or receive unsparingly the locust.

An incident occurred during these engagements which excited the ire and nerved still more the arm of the police. Three colored men had fled to the roof of a dwelling to escape the rioters, who subsequently fired it in the upper story. The flames reaching the roof, drove the poor fellows from it, and when the police arrived they were seen suspended against the side of the building clinging to the gable end. Every effort was made by Inspector Carpenter and his men to rescue them, but no ladders or means to do so could be procured, and becoming exhausted, they successively fell to the ground, one of them, whom the fire had reached, with his clothes in flames. Each one was badly injured, but all were placed in care and safety.

After the effective work in the Fourth Ward, Inspector Carpenter returned with his gallant command to the City Hall; he had scarcely reached there—it was now 11 P. M.—ere word was received of a mob coming down Broadway to renewed attack upon the *Tribune* buildings; Mr. Carpenter at once massed what of his force were left close to the east gate of the Park, facing three companies to the west, from which direction he knew the mob would come, and the balance to the east. They did come with yells, shouts, and dire intent. The force was concealed by the darkness, and unsuspecting the rioters marched into the trap laid for them. They were some four hundred strong, and were allowed to get within a hundred yards ere Inspector Carpenter gave the orders "Up Guards, and at them!" Well and overwhelmingly were they obeyed, and against far greater numbers; every man was knocked down who could be reached. The Park was strewn with the prostrate, the ranks broken, and the mob fleeing, and the police were again masters of the situation.

This ended for Inspector Carpenter and his command their duties for the night constant and arduous, and most gallantly performed. He was relieved at midnight by Inspector Leonard and a force, and returned with his men to headquarters.

On Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, with 250 men, Inspector Carpenter proceeded to Second-avenue; on reaching it at Twenty-first-street the force were met with groans and hooting, but by no assault until passing the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; here the rear of the force was suddenly assailed with showers of bricks, stones and other missiles, from the roofs and windows of the adjoining houses; several of the men were knocked down—two were badly injured; the Inspector instantly halted his command, and directed a force of fifty to storm the houses, enter to the roofs, and *hors du combat* every one engaged in the assault. The order was obeyed with a cheer; the locked and barricaded doors broken in and forced, the premises entered all resistants knocked down, the roofs reached where were found a large number of the assailants. Here a hand to hand and desperate fight ensued, in which the ruffians were overcome and several fearfully punished; many were left lying on the roofs, others fled through the scuttles only to receive the clubs of star officers in wait below, and those who escaped into the street were met by the reserve who administered severe retribution. The victory was complete. The houses thoroughly cleared, and the missiles cast from the roofs into the street. Reforming his force march was made through the infected streets and avenues without meeting further opposition, and thence to headquarters at 1 P. M. The afternoon was here spent by the Inspector in attending to duties created by the emergency.

At 9 P. M., receiving word of an attack being made on Brooks & Brothers' clothing store, Catherine-street, with 150 men he hastened to the scene, arriving too late to prevent the sacking, but taking an active part in the punishment and dispersion of the mob in and around the building. The [illegible] this command through the several streets in the vicinity they were cleared of all disturbers. While thus engaged word came that an attack upon the *Tribune* was anticipated, and forthwith he hastened to the Park; here, finding the report was unfounded, but learning that a mob had threatened the sugar-house on Leonard-street, and was then sacking negro houses in the vicinity, he immediately moved his command to that quarter, and coming suddenly upon, charged the crowd while at their work of pillage, and routed them with many a broken skull; thence a hurried march was made to York-street, where riotous demonstrations had been made, but the mob broke and dispersed as they appeared. Thus closed another night of unceasing and arduous duty performed by Inspector Carpenter and his well-worked men, and well-working men.

Wednesday brought relief to the Inspector from out-door duty, but he was unceasingly engaged, day and night, at headquarters, in the multifarious matters requiring attention. His thorough knowledge of the Department and its resources, his correct judgment and great decision of character were of incalculable service to the Department and the public.

On Thursday morning Inspector Carpenter was directed by Commissioner Acton to accompany Capt. Putnam, of the regulars, with his command, through avenues and streets infected, and report condition. The heart of the riotous districts were visited. No indications of further disturbances existed, but every store was closed, people anxiously peering, as the military passed, from doors and windows. The Inspector announced to all that the "reign of terror" was over and that they could resume their business with the assurance of being protected; similar assurances were given to the railroad and omnibus companies in that section which had not resumed running. A halt was made at the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, when Mr. Carpenter heard that two of the force, wounded, were secreted in a house in East Forty-third-street, fearful of coming out. Capt. Putnam accompanied the Inspector to the premises, where it was ascertained that the wounded men had been secreted, but being furnished with citizens clothes had subsequently escaped.

A slow return was made from Forty-third-street over the section so recently one of riot. Scouts were sent out by the Inspector on either side of the line of march, who brought back word of "all quiet," and at 1 P. M. headquarters were reached, Mr. Carpenter returning "All quiet" as the gratifying report.

From that time until Saturday noon he was on duty at the office, not having from Monday morning but three hours at his own house.

Thus closes the record of Inspector Carpenter during "Riot Week." On all occasions, and in all positions where intelligence, sagacity, and manly courage were required, Inspector Carpenter evinced them. His duties and responsibilities were largely increased by the early injuries to Superintendent Kennedy, but he proved equal to all of them, and has added to his repute as an invaluable officer. On all occasions he was nobly seconded by the men under his command, and he refers with pride to their fidelity and effectiveness.

### The Military—Important Facts.

The United States forces under Gen. Dix in the Department of the East, are being collected and organized for any future emergency that may arise in connection with the enforcement of the draft. They will act in concert with the militia under Gen. Sandford. About 1,100 men from the various militia regiments are kept constantly on duty, and are detailed to assist the Police in the recovery of property stolen during the riots. During the first two days of the riots about 5,000 stand of arms were stolen by the mob from various places, of which only 500 have yet been recovered. Great pains have evidently been taken to secrete these arms, and it is the opinion of Gen. Sandford that, if the riots are renewed, the authorities will have to contend with an armed mob instead of with stones, brickbats and bludgeons. The mob will, however, be without artillery or cavalry, and no doubt is felt of the ability of the military authorities to promptly suppress any future disturbance, whether it takes the shape of a mob in arms or without arms.

### Claims for Damages Caused During the Riot.

The following additional claims were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Michael Mayer, for furniture destroyed in house on Twenty-third-street, near First-avenue, July 15 | $1,036 00 |
| Matilda Brown, furniture and clothing, at No. 1,182 Broadway, house being set on fire, July 13 | 971 75 |
| George Hubbell, furniture and clothing, same place and date | 781 25 |
| Louis Raphael, agent for Herman Raphael, personal property and furniture, No. 427 Grand-street, July 13, about | 1,600 00 |
| Julius Taylor, household furniture, No. 1,184 Broadway, July 13 | 3,662 00 |
| Mrs. McDade, clothing, July 13, fire at No. 683 Third-avenue | 285 00 |
| Mrs. John Montgomery, furniture and clothing, same place | 415 00 |
| James Stephens, furniture and clothing, No. 1,182 Broadway, July 13 | 1,234 00 |
| George S. Clapp, same place, furniture and clothing | 1,710 38 |
| F. F. Bonell, furniture, same place | 1,424 64 |
| Alexander Foster, tools, destroyed by fire July 13, corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue | 4 80 |
| William Foster, tools | 10 05 |
| Theodore Keeler, hay, feed, &c., No. 351 First-avenue | 164 67 |
| Sarah B. Safford, No. 1,184 Broadway, furniture, &c | 1,411 53 |
| Emeline Davison, No. 146 Madison-avenue, damage to window-blinds, &c., by fire in rear buildings | 26 50 |
| Ferdinand Maynicke, real and personal property, 677 Third-avenue, July 13 | 9,122 60 |
| Alexander E. Hosack, No. 100 Madison-avenue, damage to plate glass and windows | 50 00 |
| Mary Sullivan, No. 344 Second-avenue, July 13, furniture and clothing | 83 12 |
| John McCusker, horse killed by soldiers, July 16 | 150 00 |
| Amanda P. Kendall, damage to Nos. 97 and 99 West Thirty-third street | 500 00 |
| William Hartley, furniture, &c., No. 1,184 Broadway | 2,082 45 |
| Hickem Sarles, No. 1,188 Broadway, July 13, furniture and stock of boots and shoes | 7,977 30 |
| R. & D. Postill, No 515 Third-avenue, July 14, guns, rifles, &c | 6,190 36 |
| Thos. Lewis, No. 39 Monroe-street, July 13, clothing, &c | 640 00 |
| Kaicer & Petrie, No. 173 Avenue A, stock of clothing | 2,602 80 |
| Robert Pettigrew, Nos. 675 and 681 Third-avenue, buildings and contents of manufactory | 13,778 00 |
| Lila Johnson, No. 94 West Thirty-second-street, furniture and clothing | 164 26 |
| Lewis D. Wood, No. 1,184 Broadway, furniture, &c | 540 00 |
| Thomas Darlington, No. 1,182 Broadway, table | 15 00 |
| Catherine Denniston, No. 428 Grand-street, furniture, &c | 712 25 |
| Louis Simonson, same place, clothing, &c | 225 75 |
| Robert H. Snow, No. 22 West Twenty-ninth-street, furniture, &c | 1,938 05 |
| Frances L. Hewett, same place, furniture, &c | 2,451 05 |
| Menzo Diefendorf, Broadway, corner West Twenty-ninth-street, clothing, &c | 514 25 |
| A. Rebecca Egbert, No. 22 West Twenty-ninth-street, furniture, &c | 1,829 42 |
| George E. Underhill, same | 406 00 |
| C. Y. Bradley, same | 483 00 |
| Joseph Howard, Jr., personal property, from street attack | 337 00 |
| Mrs. McCallen, No. 289 Ninth-avenue, muskets and hardware stolen | 195 00 |
| William Burnett, No. 2 Dover-street, clothing, &c | 187 75 |
| William L. Chambers, same | 28 50 |
| J. Robert Spriggs, same | 100 00 |
| Eliza Pierson, No. 21 Leonard-street, same | 76 00 |
| Sarah Jane Baker, No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street, furniture, &c | 282 34 |
| Henry Harnstein, No. 480 Grand-st., mil'r gds | 4,090 82 |
| Julius Dreison, No. 449 Pearl-street, personal property | 650 00 |
| Angeline Blake, No. 94 West Thirty-second-street, upholsterer's tools & stock | 400 00 |
| Edward W. Curtis, No. 677 Third-avenue, personal property | 200 11 |
| Charles Johnson, (colored,) street attack, clothing and cash | 119 40 |
| Capt. O. J. Freeman, of 9th N. Y. Vols., personal property | 206 00 |
| Total | $73,238 45 |
| Amount heretofore reported | 197,000 00 |
| Full total to date | $270,238 45 |

Add the following presented to the Supervisors yesterday, the only ones presented to them:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. H. Robinson, No. 598 Broadway, money and silverware | 614 00 |
| Z. M. Quimby, No. 1,184 Broadway, goods stolen | 5,059 80 |
| Complete footing of claims so far | $275,912 25 |

### Recovery of a Trophy.

The torn and tattered battle-flag of the Sixty-ninth regiment, which was in the house of Provost-Marshal Nugent when it was burnt by the mob, was yesterday recovered, and is once more in the possession of Col. Nugent. It appears that the flag was thrown from the window of the dwelling by the rioters, and picked up by the firemen, who took it to the engine house of Engine Company No. 45, where it has been safely kept. Col. Nugent has also recovered the elegant sword presented to him in 1854 by the Irish Fusileers. It was found by the police in possession of a boy, who was playing with it in one of the streets up town. The hilt was broken, and the pearls and other ornaments with which it was studded were gone. Col. Nugent intends to preserve it in its present state, as a memento of the gallantry of the "left wing of Lee's army," and a counterpart of the old flag, which was such a terror to the right wing. In one of the rooms of Col. Nugent's house hung portraits of himself, Gen. Meagher and Gen. Corcoran. His own portrait and that of Gen. Meagher were [illegible] in pieces by the rioters, but Gen. Corcoran's was left untouched. [illegible] Gen. Corcoran will appreciate the partiality shown him by the crowd.

### Rioters Held for Trial by Justice Welsh.

Justice Welsh, sitting at the Police Court at Yorkville, has been engaged for the past few days in examining persons brought before him on complaints of being concerned in the riot. The result has been the holding of all parties on charges as follows:

Thomas Riley, for rioting, committed in default of bail.

James Tully, same, bailed in the sum of $500.

John Halligan, Master Hart and Adam Schlosshauer. Three charges against these men—one for robbery and two for attempt to riot. One was bailed in the sum of $3,000, and the other two each in the sum of $6,000.

Daniel McGovern and Patrick Henrady, attempt to commit arson, robbery and attempt to riot. Committed in default of bail.

Thomas Cumisky, for setting fire to house of Edgar Ketchum; bailed in the sum of $11,000.

Thomas Fitzgerald, arson in third degree; bailed in the sum of $3,000.

Henry Saulsman, James Galvin and Thomas Kelly—arson in the first degree. They are held for setting fire to the house Ellen Murphy's, corner of Ninety-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, on last Sunday night, in company with two other men, who have escaped. It is supposed these men were all concerned in the riot at Yorkville, and that this was an attempt to renew it with the view of obtaining more plunder. The three arrested are all committed. This offence is a very serious one, ranking with murder and incurring the same punishment on conviction that falls to the murderer's lot.

### A Man Alleged to have been Beaten to Death and Thrown into the River.

Coroner Collins held an inquest on Monday afternoon upon the body of Patrick McKenna, a native of Ireland, aged about 34 years, who was found that morning in the dock foot of Fourteenth-street, East River. There was no testimony given as to the manner of his death, and a verdict of death by drowning was rendered. There were some bruises discovered on the head and face, but these were thought to have been produced by his falling against some stones in the dock.

Yesterday morning, however, Officer Shangle, of the Eleventh Precinct, in company with several citizens of that Ward, visited the Coroner's office, and represented to Coroner Collin that they had ample evidence to show that McKenna had been most brutally murdered on Saturday night last, and that a man named Charles Flynn, aided by several others, had committed the deed. Two of these gentlemen were eye-witnesses to the occurrence. They say that Flynn was the leader of the party; that about 10½ o'clock on Saturday night, they were in a drinking house at the corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue C, engaged in discussing the late riots; that McKenna came along and stopped near the door of the place for a few minutes; just about this time the party came out to the sidewalk, all of them boasting of the part they had taken in plundering and burning buildings. McKenna, the deceased, was finally appealed to for his opinion on the subject, when he at once told the crowd that he thought every man who had taken a part in the riots ought to be hung.

As soon as he made this remark he was set upon by several men, who beat and kicked him on the head, face and breast until he was dead, and, afterward, three or four of the ruffians dragged him to the water and threw him in.

Upon this statement of the case, Coroner Collin promptly decided to open the inquest and to have a *post-mortem* examination made on the body. The deceased has left a wife and five children, who reside at No. 15 Dry Dock-street.

### Other Victims to the Riot.

An inquest was held at St. Luke's Hospital, by Coroner Ranney, on the body of Francis McCabe, a youth of 18 years, who died from the effects of a gunshot wound received on the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, during the riot of Tuesday, the 14th inst. It was in testimony before the Coroner that during the march of the military through the streets on that occasion, the rioters threw large quantities of bricks at them from the tops of houses; the mob also hallooed, groaned and defied the military to do their worst, and at the first discharge of musketry deceased was struck in the right groin with a Minie ball. It did not appear that he had anything to do with the rioters, but seemed to be operating with a fire company.

Coroner Collin held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, on the body of Peter Husten, the colored man, whose death has been already reported. It appeared in evidence that on the second day of the riot deceased, while returning from his work, was attacked by the mob on the corner of Chambers and Oak streets, knocked down and most fearfully beaten. The jury found that death was the result of cirrhosis of the liver, accelerated by blows received at the hands of the mob. He was 63 years of age, and born in Pennsylvania.

### Another Arrest for Murdering a Negro.

Detective Roach yesterday arrested a lad named Jacob Long, aged 14 years, charged with having been engaged in causing the death of the negro James Costello, who was beaten to death by the mob on the morning of Wednesday, the 15th inst., in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The accused was arrested in a butcher shop on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second street, where he was employed. He admits that he threw two paving-stones at deceased, one of which struck him on the head and the other on his legs. The prisoner could not say whether Costello was dead at the time he threw the stones. He was confident that he was dead before he was hung.

The examination was adjourned by Justice Kelly until to-day, owing to the absence of witnesses.

### Committed for Arson.

The examination of Matthew Powers, F. Hammers, Patrick Kiernan and Barney Fagan, was concluded yesterday, before His Honor the Mayor. N. Nesbit, Esq., appeared for prisoners. The evidence of arson against Powers was conclusive, bail was refused, and he was committed. The evidence as accessories against the others was also conclusive, and they were held in $2,000 bail each; failing to get it, they were returned to the Tombs.

# THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION....MONDAY, July 27, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

New-York, July 23, 1863.

*David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of Common Council:*

Sir: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Monday next, the twenty-seventh instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking action, should any be required, on the ordinance, which passed both Boards of the Common Council on the fifteenth instant, to equalize the burdens of the Conscription act, and to encourage volunteering—the term of ten days allowed to His Honor the Mayor to approve or veto the said ordinance expiring on said twenty-seventh instant; also, for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Board.

JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman Third District.
TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman Sixteenth District.
PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman Eighth District.
JOHN HARDY,
Alderman Eleventh District.
JOHN McCOOL,
Alderman Fifth District.
JOHN FOX,
Alderman First District.
LUCIUS R. RYERS,
Alderman Ninth District.
JACOB M. LONG,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
Alderman Seventh District.

Present—William Walsh, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to relieve the City of New-York from the unequal operation of Conscription and to encourage enlistment:"

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

*To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:*

Gentlemen: The paper originating in your Board, entitled, "An Ordinance to relieve the City of New-York from the unequal operation of the Conscription, and to encourage enlistments," is herewith returned without my signature.

The first section directs the Comptroller to pay to the proper officers a sum equal to three hundred dollars for each person who shall be drafted in accordance with the Conscription act, and who shall be found to be unable to pay the said sum, under such regulations as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council. The second section provides that if any drafted person shall volunteer to serve for three years or the war, the three hundred dollars shall be paid to him, or for the benefit of his family or relatives, as may be prescribed by the Common Council, instead of being paid for exemption.

If there were no other objections to this ordinance, its vagueness alone would constrain me to withhold my approval. Who is to be deemed unable to pay three hundred dollars? Is it the man who cannot conveniently raise that sum, or is it he whose property does not amount to so much? If it be answered that "such regulations as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council," will solve the difficulty, I must reply that such regulations are an essential part of the scheme, and should be established before the money is appropriated. Infinite abuses might otherwise ensue.

The second section is still more vague; under it, as it now stands, it is doubtful whether any drafted person who goes to the war would not be entitled to receive the three hundred dollars out of the City Treasury, whether he be rich or poor. Such, I must presume, could not have been the intention of the Common Council.

I feel authorized to presume also, that the absence of any discrimination in the ordinance in favor of drafted persons who have families dependent on them for support [illegible] be attributed to haste and inadvertence [illegible] than deliberate intention. It is the duty, as it has ever been the policy of all enlightened Governments to exempt, as far as practicable, heads of families from service in the army. The present Conscription law of the United States is not an exception to this rule. Not only is the law most liberal in exempting certain classes of cases where especial hardship to families would otherwise ensue; but the provision that the unmarried between the ages of twenty and forty-five, and only such of the married as are under thirty-five, shall constitute the first class, is a discrimination in favor of those having families to support.

But the ordinance before me is liable to still graver objections. One of them is its acknowledged illegality, its provisions being in direct contravention of the thirty-third section of the Charter, which provides that "the Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature."

This objection is fatal. It never has been, as in my judgment it never should be, disregarded, unless the necessity is imperative, and the object approved by the people with almost entire unanimity. These conditions do not coexist in the present case. On the contrary, a large proportion of our citizens doubt both the necessity and the propriety of the proposed appropriation, and would consequently regard the act as a breach of the financial trust confided to us.

If these doubts should be shared by a majority of the Legislature, which is certainly not impossible, and perhaps not improbable, the ordinance would fail to receive the sanction necessary to its legality, and the bonds issued under its authority would be without value. The possibility of such a result should be scrupulously avoided, as it could not fail to inflict irreparable injury on the credit of the city.

Another legal objection to this ordinance has recently received judicial announcement in a similar case before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine. The Governor of that State requested the opinion of those Judges on the question whether a city or town has a legal right either to pledge its credit to raise money or to raise money by taxation to provide commutations for such of its citizens as might be drafted. The following extracts from their response to this request refer to the national aspects of the question, and are directly pertinent to the matter now before us.

"As Congress has the power to command and require the services of each citizen, so it may prescribe the mode and manner of obtaining such services. The obligation of obedience rests upon the citizen. It is a part of the duty he owes to the Government which protects his rights. * * * Were a town to raise money to be distributed to favored individuals, the tax assessed for such a purpose could not for a moment be upheld. Still less can it be when the obvious and inevitable tendency of it would be to defeat the object for which the act of Congress before referred to was passed. That was an act to raise soldiers, not to raise money. Its preliminary and special purpose was to suppress insurrections by means of an armed force, to be raised in pursuance of its provisions. If one town may assess taxes to pay the commutation money of those who may be drafted, so may all; and the Government would be left without a soldier for its protection, and the nation surrendered into the power of those who are warring for its overthrow. By such a course the wealth and taxable property of the community would be diverted from the defence of the Government, and the resources of the State would be turned to its destruction by depriving it of the means necessary for its preservation."

From this it will be seen that the action proposed by your ordinance, even if it should receive the sanction of the Legislature, would still be in contravention of the National laws, which, under the Constitution of the United States, are the supreme law of the land, and consequently no money could be legally raised on the bonds proposed to be issued, nor any tax legally imposed for their payment.

I am bound in frankness to add, that if I had found this ordinance within the competency of the Common Council, and its provisions free from all obscurity or indefiniteness, I should still have felt it to be my duty to withhold my approval; and it is due to you, to our constituents, and to myself, that I should state my reasons.

The act of Congress entitled, "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," commonly called the Conscription act, provides "that all able-bodied citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the National forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out by the President for that purpose."

The act also provides for enrolling the persons thus described, for drafting from those thus enrolled a sufficient number for the service required by the President, and for giving them notice to appear at the rendezvous, and then proceeds to declare "that any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine for the procuration of such substitute."

This act was passed on the third day of March, of the present year. The ordinance before me was introduced and passed through both branches of the Common Council on the fifteenth of July. If there was anything in the act which called for action on your part, there was ample time after the third of March, and before the fifteenth instant, to prepare a careful plan, with all proper guards against fraud and abuse. It should seem, therefore, that it was not so much the assumed defects of the act of Congress as the existence of the riot, which broke out in this City on the thirteenth instant, which prompted the action of your honorable body. Your ordinance was introduced and adopted during the riot, and was calculated to interfere with and partially nullify the law against which the riotous resistance was made.

The money it proposes to appropriate was, therefore, in effect, a price offered to a lawless mob to desist from further assaults upon the lives and property of our citizens. In other words, the measure must be regarded as an acknowledgment that the constituted authorities have not the power to preserve order and enforce obedience to the laws of the land. To do this would be to acknowledge that our form of republican Government is a failure. In that conclusion I cannot concur. I believe that a vast majority of our citizens are law-abiding, and stand ready to aid the authorities in the maintenance of law and order and the security of life and property. Thus believing, it seems to me that any price, however small, paid to appease the spirit of mob rule, would weaken and discredit our cherished form of popular Government, and dishonor, in the public estimation, those from whose fears it would be alleged the measure was extorted.

Let us look at the character of this riot to see whether there is anything in it which should induce the Government of this City to adopt, with unusual haste, an ordinance not authorized by its charter, so liable to misinterpretation and perversion, having no present legal validity, and possessing only such moral force as it may derive from the probability, greater or less, according to circumstances, that it may hereafter receive the sanction of the Legislature and the courts.

While the riot was ostensibly a resistance to the draft, the rioters themselves were not, in general, persons liable to be drafted. A great proportion of them were under twenty years of age, and many were convicts, thieves and abandoned characters, the scum of this great City, and the hasty importations from other cities. Then the violence of the rioters was especially directed against the colored population of the City, nearly all of whom are carefully excluded by our laws from the elective franchise, and who therefore had no voice, direct or indirect, in the enactment of the Conscription law, and whose voices, for aught the rioters knew, might have been raised to prevent the conscription if they could have been heard at all. One of the first acts of the mob was to destroy the Asylum for Colored Orphans on the Fifth-avenue. It would be a disparagement of the worst man who could possibly be drafted to suppose him so brutal in ignorance and passion as to burn an asylum for helpless children, belonging to a class which had never participated in any act of government or misgovernment, by way of making good his objections to the Conscription.

It is impossible to believe that the riot was anything else than the outbreak of traitors who made the draft a pretext for their own crimes, and an occasion for exciting others to become criminals with them. From the beginning of the rebellion we have been told that a revolution would be attempted at the North: we were incredulous because we could not believe that any considerable number of persons could be found so base as to seek to overthrow the Government which the majority had chosen. But the invasion of Pennsylvania, made apparently upon an understanding with traitors among ourselves, the threats which were uttered in different quarters, the concert of action between bad men in different parts of the country, the acts and language of the mob, showing a sympathy for the Southern rebels and a hatred of their own flag and Government, all make up a mass of evidence which appears to me to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt that there was a conspiracy at the North, powerless, now, I trust, against the unity, the supremacy and the virtue of the nation; that this conspiracy, though baffled from the fall of Sumter till now by the overwhelming majority of loyal citizens, at last broke forth; that the conspirators here have been acting in concert with the conspirators of the South; that they seized upon the occasion when the long train of reverses to our arms, the invasion of Pennsylvania and the approaching draft seemed to give them their last chance of success.

A riot is never to be propitiated; but a riot begun under such circumstances is to be met with nothing but defiance. Any concession to it, real or seeming, is full of danger. For my own part, I will have nothing to do with it but to employ whatever power I possess to aid in crushing it at all hazards. To those among our citizens who are opposed to the draft we should say that the Conscription act was passed by the representatives of all the people, they being represented as well as others, and that if the law be in any respect harsh or defective, it will be corrected. No law bearing oppressively on the people has much chance of being enacted in this country, and when enacted, it has no chance of remaining on the statute-book beyond the next session of the legislative body that passed it. If this law were, therefore, as unwise as its enemies assert it to be, violent resistance to it would be utterly indefensible and wicked. In other countries, where there is a ruling class, resistance to law is sometimes the protest of the majority against the acts of the minority; but here, where the suffrage is universal, any resistance is the revolt of the minority against the Government of the majority, and a blow against the principle of republican government.

It has become common to characterize all distasteful laws as unconstitutional. The Conscription act has not escaped this charge. Whether it be within the power of Congress to enact it, is a question into which I cannot enter. Congress has enacted it, all parties voting—the President has approved it. No power short of the Judicial Department can release the citizens from their obligation to obey it. I forbear, therefore, to discuss the question of constitutionality at all, simply observing that they who deny it must procure an authoritative decision from the Courts against it, and when they do that, it will be time enough for us to reject it. To my apprehension, a National Government which cannot, if necessary to save its existence, call to its support all the persons and all the property of the nation, lacks the essential principle of vitality. That it should be able to command the services of the citizens as a juror, and not as a soldier, is beyond my comprehension.

The Municipal Government of this City is, moreover, not the best authority to judge the constitutional questions, nor has its interference in such questions hitherto been fortunate. In April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the Common Council passed a resolution in the following words:

"Whereas, In the opinion of this Board the Act of the Legislature, known as the Police bill, is unconstitutional and void; therefore, be it

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor, the Recorder and the City Judge be and are hereby directed to retain possession of all the property belonging to or connected with the Police Department, and refuse to acknowledge or obey the Police Commissioners (so-called) in said Act, but to continue to discharge their duties as heretofore imposed on them by virtue of the laws appointing them as Commissioners."

We all know the sequel. The Act thus denounced was by all the Courts adjudged constitutional, and the Police thereby created has proved of a great benefit to this City, and has just aided most efficiently in saving us from frightful calamities.

The necessity for a draft as the means of recruiting the National forces which are [illegible], fighting against the rebels, is a question [illegible] Congress and the President, [illegible] to decide. They have, moreover, better [illegible] than any other persons in office, or any private citizens. Whether they have acted wisely, can only be known by the event, but we know that it is their province to determine. For this very purpose, the people have elected them, and given them better sources of information than are within the reach of others. But of this we are assured; they who most vehemently oppose the draft are those who oppose every other mode of recruiting the National armies. Show me a person who strongly denounces the draft, and the chances are great that he also denounces the enlistment of colored troops, and declares in the same breath, that it is impossible to obtain any considerable number of troops by volunteering. What such men are aiming at, and to what condition they would reduce us, must be obvious to any candid mind.

If a draft was to be ordered at all, the provisions for this appear to be as humane as any which could be devised. A person drafted may go himself or provide a substitute. This is the practice in other countries, and has always been allowed in this, in all the cases in which drafts have been resorted to.

The States having most unwisely permitted the militia to fall into decay, a draft from the mass of citizens seemed a matter of necessity. The substitute which a drafted man may send he may procure on the easiest terms possible for him. He may perhaps find a member of his family, or a friend, who will go without compensation, or he may be obliged to pay something. In order to prevent his being imposed upon by combinations to raise the price of substitutes, the Government itself, in mercy to the drafted man, guarantees to find a substitute for three hundred dollars. This provision, intended for the relief of those who may be drafted, has been misrepresented by the wicked and disloyal, and tortured into a discrimination between the rich and the poor. That any one should have been imposed upon by so shallow a deception is little to the credit of his intelligence. One is tempted to ask such persons whether they would have the Government leave men to procure substitutes for themselves, or help to procure them; and if the latter, whether the price is too high or too low? But I will not pursue the subject. The clamor against the law has, as I think, no foundation but prejudice, disloyalty, or the apprehension of being drafted under it.

I fully appreciate the possible hardships of the operation of the Conscription act to some individual cases, and I feel for those whose lot it may be to leave their families which have been dependent upon them for support. For all these cases of hardship I am in favor of making liberal provision. The City of New-York long ago pledged its faith to continue until the end of the rebellion the present arrangements for the relief of the families of those who go forth to fight for our country. In cases of special hardship let us by private, if not public contributions, alleviate it as far as it may be possible to do by pecuniary assistance. I stand ready to coöperate with your Honorable Body in whatever measure may be appropriate, and also to join the benevolent in liberal contributions for the purpose.

No one looking dispassionately at the present situation of our National affairs can fail to perceive that the main support of opposition to the draft is party spirit, which seems at this trying time to accord to party that devotion which should be given to the cause of our common country. This unpatriotic course may possibly prove fatal to the existence of our democratic form of government, and a drawback to the cause of human progress for generations to come.

Why should it be persisted in longer? All the armies of the rebellion are in flight before our heroic defenders under Generals Meade, Grant, Rosecrans, and Banks. The principal strongholds of the rebellion have fallen. Their railway communications are either broken up or so nearly worn out that they can now be of but little use, and that only for a short time. Beyond question all that is needed to insure the speedy and complete overthrow of the rebellion is that we of the loyal States shall throw aside for a time all party asperities and divisions, and unite as one man in unpartisan devotion to our country, and our country only.

Why not assure our brave soldiers in the field that if they need reinforcements to finish their glorious work, they shall have them; that if the rebels submit to an unsparing conscription to continue a rebellion which has ruined them, and is evidently in imminent danger of speedy failure, we will submit cheerfully to a most considerate and lenient draft which cannot fail to bring us a speedy and successful termination of the war, and a glorious future of reunion, harmony and prosperity, and this, perhaps, without one drafted man being called from the camp to the field.

Who is not for this consummation? Or on the other hand who, at such a turning-point in our National fortunes, will set himself in opposition to it? Whatever his motive, or whatever may be the object of any body or organization of men that shall hold out in opposition to this unity of feeling and purpose—on them will be the terrible responsibility, if, by division at the North, inviting intervention from abroad, we shall find this war protracted for years, with a train of disastrous consequences of debt and exhaustion for which posterity will never forgive those who occasion it.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Pending the reading of the same,

Alderman Masterson moved that the further reading be suspended, and that the paper take the usual course, viz., be received, laid upon the table ten days, entered at length on the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Bill of Stetson and Company, for furnishing dinner to Thirty-sixth regiment, amounting to two thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Petition of John McArthur to have assessment remitted.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By the same—

Petition of property-owners to regulate and grade Eighty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Petition of American-German School for a plot of ground.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resignation of Joseph Bellesheim as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, that W. H. Young be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Joseph Bellesheim, resigned.

Which was adopted, and the same was adopted by the Board of Councilmen this evening.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of Andrew Crawford for a donation for damages caused by being thrown from wagon, by reason of a defective condition of the street.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Remonstrance of the owners of lots on Seventy-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway, in the matter of regulating, curbing and guttering, and flagging said street sidewalks.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Petition of the carmen in the Croton Aqueduct Department relative to increase of cartage.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones in Ridge-street, between Grand and Broome streets, be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the easterly side of Ridge-street, extending northerly from the corner of Grand to number eight Ridge street, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed on the westerly side of Ridge-street, between Grand and Broome streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That Groam Brother & Co., of number three hundred and fifty-two Pearl-street, be permitted to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, at the above mentioned number, and that they be further permitted to erect and maintain an awning in front of their said premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted, and directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. Camp to construct an awning in front of his premises, number two hundred and thirty-nine Fourth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner and during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

And the same was ordered to be sent to the Board of Councilmen.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots, bounded by Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets and by Eighth and Ninth avenues, be filled in forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, be flagged to their full width, where the same is not already done, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Three be appointed to ascertain and report to this Board by what authority the Hudson River Railroad Company are running their freight cars in Greenwich-street, from Canal-street to the Battery.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to repair the crosswalks at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street to Third-avenue.

Which was adopted.

And the same was ordered to be sent to the Board of Councilmen.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted Garret De Forest to erect a bay window on building southwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, to project not more than three feet from line of building, and this permission to remain in force only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted, and directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence this evening.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Sixth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Fifty-fifth-streets, with a collateral branch in Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to connect with the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That Vestry-street, from Canal to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a fire-alarm bell for the Macdougal-street tower forthwith.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-second-street, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the southerly sidewalks of Fifty-first-street, from the Eighth-avenue to a point four hundred feet easterly thereof, be flagged to its full width, where the same is not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sign of Charles [illegible]son, number eight hundred and one Sixth-avenue, be allowed to remain as at present, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted, and the same was ordered to be sent to the Board of Councilmen.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the compensation of the Foreman of Pavers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and the same is hereby increased to the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day, to date from the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Thirty-second-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expenses thereof to be paid by the property-owners and the balance by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Chipp—

Whereas, For the third time during the prevalence of the unholy rebellion which now agitates our once peaceful and happy nation, the troops comprising the organized militia of this City have cheerfully responded to the call of their country, and, at a moment's warning, willingly left their homes and families to lend their aid in suppressing this revolt against the integrity of our nation, the honor of its flag, and the perpetuation of the blessings of a Government the most liberal and beneficent ever devised by mankind; and

Whereas, It is peculiarly the pleasure as well as the duty of the municipal authorities of this City to bear testimony to the prompt and cheerful response that has on each occasion characterized the militia regiments of this City upon a requisition for their services in defence of their country, as well as for their loyalty and fidelity to the cause, and the unmurmuring patience with which they performed the arduous and fatiguing duties that have devolved upon them in the several instances while in the service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the City of New-York, through its representatives in Common Council convened, be and the same are hereby tendered to the officers and privates comprising the several militia regiments of this City for the prompt, fearless and energetic manner in which upon several occasions they have responded to the urgent demands of the country for their services, and for the ability with which these services have been performed.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs are hereby directed to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to be engrossed and transmitted to the Colonel of each of the City regiments.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board at its next meeting, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the rate of premium received by him upon such Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds as he may have issued since the first day of January last, the amount of such stock issued since that date, the names of all parties to whom such stock has been sold, with the premium paid by each purchaser. Also, a full statement of the bids made for the one million dollars of Central Park Additional Fund Stock, for which proposals were advertised to be opened on Monday, the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, setting forth the names of the several bidders, with the several offers, and particularizing the parties to whom any portion of said loan was awarded, the premium paid by each, and the gross amount yielded to the Treasury from the sale of such stock, pursuant to the advertisement of the Comptroller, dated June twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the resolution approved by the Mayor, July ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Martin Waters for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and four cents, to enable him to pay an assessment, be amended, by striking out the words "to its proper account," at the termination of the said resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof, the words "to the account of Donations," so that the resolution shall read as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Martin Waters for the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and four cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property for flagging Reade and Duane streets, and for paving Duane-street from Chatham-street to City Hall-place, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Whereas, This Board did, on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, adopt a report of the Committee on Finance, (see minutes Board of Aldermen, December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, page six hundred and ninety,) in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, to be applied to payment of assessment on the property of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, for the work of paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations;" and whereas, said report was afterward adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and approved by his Honor the Mayor January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and, whereas, the Comptroller has declined to act on said proceedings in consequence of but ten of the members of this Board having voted in the affirmative on the adoption of said proceedings; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church for the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, in payment of the assessment on the property of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, for the work of paving Madison-avenue, from Twenty-third to Forty-second streets, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Whereas, A resolution was duly passed by the Common Council, and was approved by the Mayor on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, donating to the Bloomingdale Baptist Church the sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-two cents, to pay taxes for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, but which failed to receive the number of votes which the Comptroller deems necessary to warrant him in paying the same; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sidney Y. Smith, Treasurer of the Bloomingdale Church, for the sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars fifty-two cents, with interest, for taxes on the property Forty-second-street, for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Whereas, The destruction of the building on the Fifth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, known as the Colored Orphan Asylum, has thrown upon the charity of the authorities of the City about three hundred colored orphans, a trust which, from the helplessness and utter destitution of these unfortunates thus suddenly deprived of shelter, food and raiment, should be at once accepted, while their total dependence, their sufferings and privations, and the undeserved, yet bitter and unrelenting persecution to which they have been subjected, should, and most assuredly will, enlist in their behalf the sympathies and commiseration, not only of the Common Council, but of all right-minded and enlightened men; and,

Whereas, it has been clearly demonstrated that public charities managed by private individuals, are far more comprehensive in their operations, and are far more economical than when managed by public officials, and as it is desirable, not only for the sake of these unhappy children, but as being less burdensome on our tax-payers, that the Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum should be reinvested with the control and management of the Asylum and its inmates as it and they existed previous to the conflagration; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for the purpose of rebuilding the Colored Orphan Asylum, the amount to be paid by the Comptroller, when realized, to the Managers of the Asylum, and in order to warrant them in immediately proceeding with the work of rebuilding the Asylum, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York is hereby pledged to the payment, after receiving the legislative sanction of the Annual Tax-Levy for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, of the said amount of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Aldermen Henry moved that the Committee on Ferries be discharged from the further consideration of the communication from the Comptroller in relation to leasing Houston-street Ferry; also, a memorial of the lessees of the Houston-street Ferry in relation to the proposed sale of a lease of the same.

Which were carried, and the same were laid over.

REPORTS.

The Sub-Committee on National Affairs, appointed to proceed to Gettysburgh, presented a report, which was received and directed to be entered on the minutes.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to amend the resolution from the Board of Councilmen to pave West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence lots in Thirty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to repave West-street, between Christopher and Gouverneur streets, immediately.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Barclay-street, from College-place to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, half the expense thereof to be borne by the property owners, and the other half by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that Houston-street, between Lewis-street and the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

An ordinance to regulate and define the powers and duties appertaining to the Bureau of Licenses, in the Finance Department of the City of New-York, as established by an act entitled, "An act relative to licenses in the City of New-York."

Alderman McCool moved to amend section one hundred and one of said ordinance, by filling the blanks therein with the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

Alderman McCool moved to fill the blanks in section one hundred and two by inserting the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars each."

Which was carried.

Alderman McCool moved to further amend section one hundred and two by adding thereto the words following, to wit: "And a messenger at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum."

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved still further to amend section one hundred and two by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "And two assistant messengers at a salary of five hundred dollars each."

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy moved that the paper be laid over.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—6.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Farley, Long—7.

The ordinance was then lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, McCool, Reed, Farley, Long—6.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—7.

Alderman Farley moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, McCool, Reed, Masterson, Farley, Long—6.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Chipp, Mitchell, Hardy, Ottiwell—6.

An ordinance to amend sections seventeen, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four of article two of chapter two, and sections forty-four, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty-one and fifty-four of article three, chapter two of the revised ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, relating to the Legislative Department.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the ordinance by striking out the fifth section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Section Five. This ordinance shall take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the ordinance, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

And the same was ordered to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Resolved, That the pay of Inspectors of dumping ground be increased from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per diem, to take effect from this date.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

And the same was ordered to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Resolved, That the wages of the persons employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department be and are hereby increased to the sum of $2 per day.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

And the same was ordered to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in relation to a resolution for digging out and fitting up a cellar to house of Hose Four.

Which was laid over.

The following communication was received from the City Inspector, with an ordinance relating to the casting of ashes, garbage and rubbish in the streets.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,<br>
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

*To the Honorable the Common Council:*

GENTLEMEN: By the Charter of 1857, it is made the duty of the City Inspector to suggest to the Common Council such alterations or improvements in the ordinances applicable to the Department over which he presides, or any branch thereof, as he may deem necessary; and in pursuance of this duty, I would call your attention to the subject upon which I have prepared the accompanying draft of an ordinance relating to the depositing of ashes, garbage and rubbish in the streets, and ask your favorable and prompt action thereon.

Since entering upon the duties of this office, I have discovered that one great obstacle to success in keeping the City in a cleanly condition arises from the almost invariable habit on the part of persons occupying tenement buildings of throwing into the street their ashes and garbage, even after the streets had just been cleaned, alleging as an excuse for the necessity of this practice, that the owners of said property had neglected or refused to furnish them with boxes for the reception of their refuse, and that thus no alternative is left them but to throw the same into the street. None of the different persons or families occupying these premises feel under obligation to furnish these boxes for the accommodation of their cotenant neighbors, and thus between their justified neglect, and the unjustifiable neglect of the landlord, the public health and comfort become the sufferers.

This plea and justification of absolute necessity on the part of the tenants being so general, it seems to the undersigned that a new measure is imperatively called for, which will at once meet the exigency of the case, and compel a compliance with existing ordinances prohibiting the deposit of refuse matter in the streets. The remedy can at once be applied, by holding the owners of the above described property responsible in every instance for the violation of the law, as provided for in the herewith-proposed amendment to the present ordinances.

By the adoption of this amendment, tenement owners will be compelled to take an interest in keeping the City free from the offensive matter which is hourly thrown into the streets by their tenants. The burden imposed upon them is a slight one compared with the benefit to be realized, and its imposition will prove an advantage instead of an injury to this description of property, as must any measure calculated for the comfort of tenants, now indifferently provided for in these large receptacles of overcrowded human beings. From the very character of this description of property, which in many instances seems to aim at the largest amount of remuneration for the smallest amount of comfort and accommodation, there is something which commends itself to the attention of the authorities to guard against abuses to the public health consequent upon closely-packed aggregations of human beings, against the diseases incident to large cities.

It is well ascertained that in many of the principal cities of Europe the garbage box is unknown. Carts especially adapted to the service receive the garbage and ashes from the houses at stated intervals each day; and from the promptness and thoroughness with which the work is performed, there is an almost entire avoidance of those offensive exhibitions which constantly meet us in many sections of the City, and from which few sections are entirely free. A system similar to the one referred to will in time force itself upon the attention of the authorities of our City. The most pressing of our present evils in this regard can, however, be remedied by the adoption of the plan proposed by the undersigned.

As regards the evils and inconveniences which seem to be consequent upon the tenement-house system in this City, it is certain that some of them are in process of amelioration, and there are reasonable hopes that the work fairly began may continue, until these large receptacles of human beings shall be made—as in the cities of the Old World—models of comfort and accommodation to their inmates. But the room for improvement thus far is ample. In some of the better regulated tenement houses of the City, an overseer is selected by the owners, provided with accommodations on the premises for himself and family, whose business it is to overlook the general good order and cleanliness of the whole establishment; and, while there is no reason why such a system should not be generally adopted, its adoption must be the work, not of legislative interposition, but of the untrammeled action of landlords, who will be made to experience that their own interests may go hand in hand with the interests of their tenants.

It is in the power of the municipal police to materially aid the Department in enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, by arrests and returns to the Corporation Counsel of the names of parties offending.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,<br>
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

### AN ORDINANCE,

### RELATING TO THE DEPOSITING OF ASHES, GARBAGE AND RUBBISH IN THE STREETS.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:*

SECTION 1. The owner or owners of any building or tenement in the City of New-York, which building may be occupied by three families or more, are hereby required, and it is made their duty to provide, and to have placed in front of such buildings, or such convenient place as the City Inspector may direct, a proper and sufficient box or receptacle for the deposit of the ashes, garbage and rubbish that may accumulate from day to day from such building. Such box or receptacle, before being placed upon such premises, shall be approved of by the City Inspector, and in case of a refusal or neglect to comply with all or any of the provisions of this section by the owner or owners or lessees of such building, they shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of such houses and tenements to have all the rubbish, coal ashes and garbage placed in such box or receptacle, and in case of a neglect so to do, said owner or owners shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who may break, injure in any manner, interfere with or disturb any garbage, box, or receptacle, placed in front of any premises in pursuance of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to cause a copy of this ordinance to be published for a period of ten days, in such papers of the City as he may select, for the benefit of parties interested, and at the expiration of said ten days the party or parties neglecting or refusing to comply with the requirements of this ordinance shall be subject to the fines and penalties herein provided for.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Counsel to the Corporation to enforce and recover from the owner or owners of said tenement buildings, for every violation of the provisions herein set forth, all fines and penalties prescribed by this ordinance, and until such fines or penalties are paid the City shall have a lien on said property for the amount claimed, with interest.

SEC. 6. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in any manner conflicting or inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Received and laid over, and directed to be published in all the Corporation newspapers, also in the Sun newspaper.

### MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Henry moved to discharge the Committee on Ferries from the further consideration of a report of the Committee on Ferries from the Board of Councilmen, with a resolution directing the Comptroller to sell the ferry at the foot of Christopher-street, at public auction.

Which was carried and the paper was then laid over.

Alderman Henry moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Mitchell, Ryers, Ottiwell—4.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—9.

### PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John M. Harrington for five hundred dollars, with interest, balance due him for services rendered by said John M. Harrington as First Clerk to the Corporation Attorney of New-York, from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and that he charge the same to account of City contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Ottiwell—1.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

### MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Henry moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until the first Monday in August, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

## BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—MONDAY, July 27, 1863.<br>
Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

*Morgan Jones, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen:*

SIR: You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen, on Monday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering such subjects as may come before the Board for its action.

Very respectfully,

JAMES HAYES,<br>
JAMES SANDFORD,<br>
JOHN G. HAVILAND,<br>
MICHAEL C. GROSS,<br>
JOHN McCONNELL,<br>
PATRICK H. KEENAN,<br>
JOHN HEALY,<br>
WILLIAM JOYCE,<br>
JOHN BRICE,<br>
FREDERICK REPPER,<br>
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,<br>
JAMES MURRAY,<br>
JOHN P. GAW,<br>
SAMUEL S. WEBSTER,<br>
CHARLES RILEY.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting, to date were read and approved.

### PETITIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of Inspector on Dumping Ground, for increase of wages.

In connection therewith Mr. Webster presented the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the pay of the Inspectors and the Assistant Inspectors of the several dumping grounds connected with the Department of the City Inspector be, and the same is hereby increased as follows: The Inspector's pay, three dollars per diem; the Assistant Inspectors, two dollars and fifty cents per diem; the same to take effect from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, such increase to be charged to the appropriation for City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brandon—

Petition for adjustment of assessment for sewer in Canal-street, from Centre-street to the Bowery.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to thirty dollars, for expenses in attending the funeral of Captain Joyce, Eighty-eighth regiment New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-one dollars, for expenses on account of funeral expenses of Captain Patrick F. Clooney, Eighty-first regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Bill of Nicholas Walsh, amounting to fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents, for funeral expenses incurred by Captain Kavanagh, Sixty-third regiment New-York Volunteers, Irish Brigade.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By the President—

Petition of B. R. Barlow, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, for a donation.

Which was referred to Committee on Charities and Donations.

By Councilman Repper—

Petition of the Morgan Iron Works to extend the pier in front of the property fronting Ninth-street and East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Petition of H. K. Luecke to dig a well in front of numbers eleven and thirteen Hubert-street.

Prayer of petitioner granted.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of the Colonel of the Eighth regiment New-York Volunteers for a donation of ten thousand dollars to aid in recruiting the regiment.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

### RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to move the two gas lamps in Sixth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, the church for which said lamps were fitted up having been taken down.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a temporary location for Hose Company number forty-five, to be within the following boundaries: Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, First-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a new fire alarm bell for Spring-street bell-tower.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mathew Daly to set curb and gutter stones and flag the sidewalk in front of his premises in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, the same to be done at his own expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause a gas lamp to be fitted up and lighted in Broadway-alley, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have a gas lamp placed in Tryon-row, beween Centre and Chatham streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house for Engine Company number Fifty-seven, on the lot now owned by the City in Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, to be similar in all respects to house of Engine Company number Forty-eight.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues, be flagged and reflagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have a gas lamp post fitted up in Chambers-street, north side, midway between the first and second post east of Broadway.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That section twenty, article two, chapter six, of the Revised Ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, relative to the Croton Aqueduct Department, be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following words thereto, to wit:

There shall also be one Clerk, to be called the Sewer Permit Clerk, whose duties shall be to issue and keep a record of all permits for the construction of house constructions with sewers, and who shall also perform such other duties as the Board may from time to time direct, and who shall receive therefor an annual salary, said salary for the present year to be paid from the appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the pay of foremen employed in the City Inspector's Department for cleaning streets be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence Weisburn for the sum of seventy-five dollars, for services rendered at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the Volunteer Family Aid Fund of the Sixth District, as visitor for the months of January and February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation for the Volunteer Family Aid Fund.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of one thousand dollars—the same to be paid out of the appropriation for "City Contingencies"—in favor of Cornelius Corson, for compiling the debates of the Common Council of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, as certified to the Comptroller by the Clerk of the Common Council, finally passed over the Mayor's veto on January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, payment now being withheld by the Comptroller for the reason that the original resolution received but a majority vote in the Board of Councilmen on its first passage, whereas, in their judgment, the same required a three fourth vote of both Boards.

By the President—

Whereas, Of the many who deserved well of their country by reason of their heroic conduct in the recent battles, none stands more conspicuous than Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, who, leaving a sick bed to take command of his corps, led them to battle and to victory, receiving on the field, while gallantly heading his command, a serious wound, being struck on the leg by a cannon ball, which necessitated the amputation of the limb; and, whereas, whether in the vigor of health or on the bed of illness the true soldier can ask no higher reward than to receive from his countrymen a substantial token in recognition of services; and, whereas, the corporate authorities of the City of New-York, speaking for the citizens of the great Commonwealth which they represent, owe it to themselves and to their constituents to fully recognize the services of those of her gallant sons who distinguished themselves in the field in the great struggle now in progress, which recognition not only gratifies those who are thus honored, but tends to invite others to merit similar reward; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the City of New-York are eminently due, through her corporate representatives—the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty—and are hereby tendered to Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, for his bravery as a soldier and his conduct as an officer, and that a Special Committee of three members of each Board be appointed to have this preamble and resolution suitably engrossed, and presented to the distinguished officer for whom they are intended.

Resolved, That, in further recognition of the services of Major-General Sickles, said Special Committee be and are hereby authorized and directed to procure and present to him a gold medal of appropriate design and properly inscribed.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the resolution, approved by the Mayor June sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to build a new engine for Engine Company number Forty, to be similar to the one now in use by Engine Company number Nineteen, be amended to read steam fire engine.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the proprietors of the premises, numbers three hundred and seven and three hundred and eleven Washington-street, to display goods on the stoop attached to their building, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the vacant lots, two hundred feet west of Eighth-avenue, in Forty-third-street, south side, be fenced and sidewalks flagged.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the ordinance to pave Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Lexington avenues, from gutter to gutter, be amended to read from curb to curb.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for digging out and fitting up cellar of Atlantic Hose Company number Fifteen.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to build a new bell-tower in Twenty-second-street, on the lot where the bell-tower recently stood, to be similar in all respects to the one in Fifty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of C. Grafulla for music furnished for funerals and receptions since May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| May 8—Reception of Duryee's Zouaves | $152 |
| May 8—Banquet of Duryee's Zouaves | 50 |
| May 11—Reception of Fourth Scott Life Guards by Thirteenth Regiment | 101 |
| May 12—Reception of First regiment by Seventh regiment | 226 |
| May 12—Banquet of First regiment | 60 |
| May 20—Reception of Seventeenth regiment | 145 |
| May 20—Banquet of Seventeenth regiment | 40 |
| May 5—Reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments by Seventh regiment | 230 |
| May 5—Reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth by Twenty-third regiment | 85 |
| May 8—Reception of Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth by Seventh regiment | 230 |
| Dec. 22, 1862—Funeral of Major Herigan, Sixty-ninth regiment | 60 |
| May 12, 1863—Funeral of Gen. [illegible], Ninth regiment | 163 |
| Total | $1,[illegible] |

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Second-street, opposite the First German Methodist Episcopal Church, numbers two hundred and fifty-two and two hundred and fifty-four, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the President and Secretary of each of the railroad companies having their terminus in this City, also to the agents of the several steamboat companies running to Boston, Albany and Philadelphia, with a neatly bound "Manual" for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That Eleventh-avenue, from Fifteenth to Twenty-sixth-street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not done, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened—

That section forty-three of the ordinances of the City relating to the City Inspector's Department be amended to read as follows:

Section 43. There shall be an officer in this bureau to be called the Superintendent of Night Scavengers, Carts and Dumping Piers, whose duty it shall be to inspect all night scavengers' carts and superintend the removal of night soil at the several piers set apart for that purpose, who shall receive for the same one thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

*Resolved*, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Morton-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Gross—

*Resolved*, That the Street Commissioners be directed to take such measures as may be necessary to cause the immediate removal of the artillery and cavalry from all the squares, parks and other public places belonging to the City of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

*Resolved*, That permission be given to B. McKinny to put two bay windows in the house in the course of erection on the southeast corner of Thirty-fifth street and Park-avenue, the same not to extend over three feet.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman McConnell—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby directed to raise and relay the crosswalk on the southwest corner of Ridge and Grand streets.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Garret Deforest to erect a bay window on the building northeast corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council, said bay window not to project from the house more than three feet.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of James [illegible], in compensation for loss of horse, drowned July six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, from Pier number twenty-seven North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Bill of Wannemacher's Band for music furnished on the Fourth of July, amounting to one hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

Which was referred to Special Committee on the celebration of the Fourth of July.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set therein, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Councilman Murray—

Petition for a sewer in Ninth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

In connection therewith Councilman Murray offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninth-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Gross—

Petition of cartmen employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department for an increase of rates of cartage.

In connection therewith Councilman Gross offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to pay the cartmen in their employ the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per day, to take effect on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to Thomas Maher & Co. to extend the sign in front of number one hundred and thirty-one Barrow-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Haviland—

Resolved, That West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, be regulated and graded immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his second quarterly report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, which was received, and the usual number of copies directed to be printed in document form.

For which see document.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of treasury balance to July one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received, and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with a statement of treasury balance to June eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received, and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with a statement of treasury balance to July twenty-five.

Which was received, and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with a statement in reference to the Volunteer Relief Fund, for the fortnight ending July eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received, and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the appropriation for advertising for the Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received, and directed to be printed in the minutes.

### MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved the resolution and ordinance providing for the paving of East Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Second avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, published in the two or more papers employed by the Corporation, and referred to the Committee on Sewers.

### MOTIONS.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of former representing same Committee in favor of adopting resolutions that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of persons named for the sum of fifty dollars each, on their presenting proper vouchers that they are the persons named, and charge the same to account of Donations and Charities.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Hudson-street, from Hamersley-street to the southerly side of Clarkson-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried, and the same was laid over.

Councilman O'Brien moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Minetta-street, about forty feet south from Minetta-lane to and connecting with the sewer in Bleecker-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Webster moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon Jenner, President of the Board of Managers of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said hospital, and charge the amount to the account of donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McConnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for making extension to the house of Hose Company number Eleven.

Which was carried

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, entitled "An ordinance creating additional engineers for the New-York Fire Department."

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Gross moved that, when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on the second Monday in September, at four o'clock.

Which was carried.

### REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, to pay Thomas Cornan arrears of salary.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, to pave Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Sixty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the North River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to pave Sixty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to pave Seventy-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Seventy-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to pave Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate, &c., Seventy-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads to flag Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to set curb and gutter in Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to set curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalk southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

### PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to amend sections seventeen, thirty, thirty-three, and thirty-four, of article two, chapter two, sections forty-four, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty-one, and fifty-four of article three, chapter two, of the Revised Ordinances of One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine relating to the Legislative Department."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Graam Brothers and Company, of number three hundred and fifty-two Pearl-street, be permitted to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises at the above-mentioned number; and that they be further permitted to erect and maintain an awning in front of their said premises at the pleasure of the Common Council.

Resolved, That permission be granted James Deforest to erect a bay window on building southwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, to project not more than three feet from line of building, and this permission to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resignation of James Bellesham as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that William H. Youngs be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of James Bellesham, resigned.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of First regiment of National Guard for new stand of colors.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Bill of Edward Van Ranst, amounting to one hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty cents, for coaches furnished for the funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Kimball.

By the Board of Aldermen ordered to be paid.

Which was concurred in.

### RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Sanford (introduced by unanimous consent)—

Resolved, That the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department be, and he is hereby requested to inform this Board by what authority, if any, the department under his supervision has refused to pay the contractors employed in said department at rates in accordance with the provisions of the resolution adopted by this Board on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Pending the consideration of the above resolution, Councilman Brice moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Brady, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—16.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Cook—8.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stands adjourned until the second Monday in September, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Decision in an Action for Divorce from Bed and Board.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

*Conkling* vs. *Conkling*.—Separations from bed and board forever, or for a limited time, are authorized by the laws of this State in cases, first, of cruel and inhuman treatment by the husband of his wife; second, such conduct on the part of the husband toward his wife as may render it unsafe and improper for her to cohabit with him; third, the abandonment of the wife by the husband, and his refusal or neglect to provide for her. It is also provided that the defendant in any such suit may be permitted to prove in his justification the ill-conduct of the complainant, and, on establishing such defence to the satisfaction of the Court, the bill shall be dismissed.

In the case before me, although I see very clearly if love, or even any considerable degree of ordinary affection, at any time influenced the intercourse of these parties toward each other, that it no longer exists, but rather distaste and estrangement; yet, on a careful consideration of the testimony I do not deem myself authorized to grant the prayer of the complaint. I have no doubt that both have demeaned themselves, each toward the other, in a manner calculated to provoke mutual annoyance, discontent and even disgust. This is one of those cases, too numerous I fear, where affection no longer exists, and where the blessed spirit of patience and forbearance has deserted the unhappy pair—nothing remaining but unrest, dissatisfaction, and the total want of urbanity. But this does not authorize me to decree a separation between these parties. The law, whether wisely or unwisely, it does not become me to say on this occasion, affords no relief in minor instances of matrimonial strife. It favors the indissolubility of the marriage contract, and no treatment can be a cause even for separation, except where the treatment is absolutely cruel and inhuman, as where it is such as to render it unsafe and improper for the wife to cohabit with the husband. I do not believe that the treatment of the defendant to the plaintiff was cruel and inhuman, or such as to render it unsafe and improper, though probably unpleasant, for her to cohabit with him. Besides, I cannot disregard the testimony of the son of the parties, who, though of tender age, is quite old enough to be conscious of the nature of an oath, and he positively swears that he saw his mother throw a glass tumbler at his father. Although she denied this on her examination, I think the boy's testimony is more reliable.

The complaint should be dismissed.

### Opinion on the Appointment of Receiver of the New-York Express.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

*Stephen T. Clarke* vs. *James Brooks and Erastus Brooks*.—BRADY, J.—The plaintiff owning but one-sixth of the copartnership property, and the defendants being solvent, I think from the nature of the firm property that the defendants should be appointed receivers upon filing a bond in fifty thousand dollars, with the provision in the order that they carry on the business as usual until the coming in of the report of the referee who may be appointed to ascertain and settle the accounts between the parties, or until the further order of this Court.

This order to be settled on two days' notice.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

*Nesbet et al.* vs. *Lockman et al.*—The temporary injunction vacated as to all the defendants, and the motion to continue must be denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of this action.

*Trigg* vs. *Nickerson*.—Injunction granted restraining further proceedings on or under Hertz' judgment.

*Griswold* vs. *Marston et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

*Jane E. Merwin* vs. *Timothy G. Merwin*.—Reference ordered to ascertain and report what amount, if any, should be deducted from alimony, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

*Loomis* vs. *Cragin*.—Motion denied, with $7 costs. See opinion, with Clerk at Chambers.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

*Clark* vs. *Brooks et al.*—Defendants appointed receivers, on filing a bond in $50,000. See opinion.

*Bliss* vs. *Collon*.—Enter order to join issue.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 28, 1863.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $25,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, Co. | C.107 |
| 2,000 | do. | C.106⅝ |
| 2,000 | U. S. 6s, '74, Cou. | 97½ |
| 10,000 | do. | C.100 |
| 1,000 | U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. | 101 |
| 4,000 | Virginia St. 6s | 61½ |
| 4,000 | Tenn. State 6s, '90 | 65½ |
| 10,000 | do. | 65¾ |
| 8,000 | Mo. State 6s | 70¾ |
| 14,000 | do | 70¼ |
| 15,000 | do | 70 |
| 11,000 | Cal. State 7s | 117 |
| 10,000 | O. & Miss. R. C. | 34 |
| 1,000 | E. 4th M. Bs. | 106½ |
| 17,000 | Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr | 95 |
| 5,000 | Alt. & T. H. In. B. | 85 |
| 15,000 | do | 86 |
| 20,000 | C. & N. W. 1st M. | 90 |
| 24 | Bank of Commerce | 103 |
| 110,000 | Am. Gold | 127⅝ |
| 10,000 | do | 127⅝ |
| 150,000 | do | 127⅝ |
| 500 | Canton Co. | 33 |
| 650 | do | 32⅝ |
| 100 | do | b30 33⅛ |
| 15 | Dl. & Hud. Canal Co. | 145 |
| 90 | do | 145½ |
| 250 | Pac. Mail S. Co. | 235 |
| 20 | do | 234 |
| 3500 | Cum. Coal Pref. | 29½ |
| 200 | do | b7 29½ |
| 450 | do | 29¾ |
| 25 | do | 29 |
| 600 | Quicksilver Min Co. | 38 |
| 100 | Bruns. City Land Co | 6⅛ |
| 850 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 124½ |
| 50 | do | s10.124¾ |
| 350 | do | b30.125 |
| 100 | do | 124½ |
| 1700 | Erie Railroad | 100½ |
| 100 | do | b15.100½ |
| 700 | do | b15.100⅞ |
| 1800 | do | 100¾ |
| 50 | do | 100⅛ |
| 250 | do | b15.100⅝ |
| 500 | Erie Railway Pref. | 102⅛ |
| 400 | do | 102⅝ |
| 500 | do | 103 |
| 600 | do | 102⅝ |
| 300 | Hud. River R. | 150 |
| 100 | do | 149 |
| 1000 | Harlem Railroad | 117 |
| 500 | do | 116⅛ |
| 20 | do | 116 |
| 200 | do | s15.116 |
| 200 | do | s15.116⅛ |
| 100 | do | 116½ |
| 400 | do | s3.117 |
| 150 | Harlem R. Prf. | 112 |
| 800 | Reading Railroad | 110 |
| 200 | do | b30.110 |
| 200 | do | 109½ |
| 100 | do | 109 |
| 100 | do | b10.108¾ |
| 12 | Chic. & Mil. R. | 70 |
| 500 | Mich. Central R. | b10.116½ |
| 450 | do | 116⅛ |
| 100 | do | s7.116½ |
| 25 | do | 116⅛ |
| 500 | M. So. & N. Ind. R. | 88 |
| 500 | do | b10 88 |
| 200 | do | 87⅞ |
| 1200 | do | 87¾ |
| 1000 | do | 87¾ |
| 200 | do | 87⅝ |
| 650 | M. So. & N. I. G. S. | 115⅛ |
| 50 | do | 115⅛ |
| 50 | do | b30.115⅜ |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. Full St. | 105 |
| 350 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip | 115¾ |
| 200 | do | 115⅝ |
| 100 | do | b30.115¾ |
| 600 | do | 115⅝ |
| 400 | do | s30.115 |
| 500 | do | s30.114¾ |
| 6 | do | 112 |
| 3000 | Ill. Cen. Can. B. S. | 95 |
| 1000 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 96⅛ |
| 500 | do | 96⅜ |
| 200 | Gal. & Chic. R. | 100 |
| 100 | do | s30 99⅜ |
| 30 | do | 99⅞ |
| 200 | do | s10.100 |
| 100 | do | s30 99¾ |
| 500 | Clev. & T. R. | 116⅞ |
| 600 | do | 117 |
| 100 | do | b15.117 |
| 100 | Chic. & N. W. R. | 38 |
| 150 | do | 37⅞ |
| 200 | do | b10 37⅞ |
| 25 | do | 37½ |
| 500 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 105 |
| 430 | do | 104¾ |
| 200 | do | 104⅞ |
| 100 | do | s15.104¾ |
| 100 | do | b10.105 |
| 225 | Chi., B. & Q. R. | 116⅛ |
| 800 | Mil. & P. D. C. R. | 68 |
| 250 | do | s15 67 |
| 27 | do | 67 |
| 200 | do | b10 68 |
| 5 | M. & P. Du C. 1st Pref. | 106 |
| 500 | Tol. & Wab. | 86 |
| 100 | do | b10 86 |
| 25 | do | 85 |
| 500 | F., Ft. W. & C. R. | 78 |
| 450 | do | 78¾ |
| 150 | do | b10 78⅜ |
| 250 | do | 78⅛ |
| 100 | do | b30 78⅛ |
| 200 | do | s30 78 |
| 200 | A. & T. H. R. | 53 |
| 100 | do | 53¾ |
| 50 | do | 53⅝ |
| 200 | do | 53⅝ |
| 100 | do | b30 54 |
| 100 | Alt. & T. H. P. | b10 83 |
| 100 | do | 83 |
| 100 | do | 83⅝ |
| 200 | do | 82½ |
| 100 | do | b10 84 |
| 50 | Chi. & Alt. R. | 82 |
| 100 | do | 83 |
| 200 | do | 82⅛ |
| 200 | do | b10 82⅛ |
| 50 | do | s30 82 |
| 100 | Chic. & Alt. Pref. | 96⅝ |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes...Oct. & Ap. | S.106 |
| 6,000 | do | 106⅛ |
| 2,000 | U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c. N. | 99⅞ |
| 16,000 | Mo. State 6s | 70 |
| 2,000 | Amer. Gold | 127⅝ |
| 45,000 | do | 127⅝ |
| 200 | Canton Co. | 32⅝ |
| 100 | Cumb Coal Prf. | 29 |
| 100 | do | 29⅜ |
| 300 | do | 29¾ |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 125 |
| 700 | do | 124⅝ |
| 100 | do | 124⅞ |
| 100 | do | b30.125 |
| 50 | do | b15.125 |
| 100 | Erie R. | 100⅛ |
| 800 | do | 100⅞ |
| 30 | Erie R. Pref. | 103 |
| 600 | do | 103⅛ |
| 20 | Harlem R. | 119 |
| 1200 | do | 120 |
| 400 | do | 121 |
| 3000 | do | 121⅛ |
| 400 | do | s30.119⅛ |
| 100 | Reading R. | 109 |
| 100 | Mich. Cen. R. | b30.116½ |
| 100 | do | 116 |
| 100 | Gal. & Chi. R. | s30.100 |
| 200 | do | 100⅝ |
| 400 | Alton & Ter. H. | 55 |
| 100 | do | 54⅜ |
| 500 | M. So. & N. Ind. | 88⅜ |
| 500 | do | 88⅝ |
| 200 | do | s30 88 |
| 2500 | do | 88¾ |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. S. | 115 |
| 100 | do | b30.115 |
| 350 | do | 114¾ |
| 100 | Clev. & P. R. | 96⅛ |
| 400 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 105 |
| 200 | do | 105 |
| 200 | do | s10.105 |
| 50 | Mil. & P. DuC. R. | 67 |
| 100 | do | 66½ |
| 40 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. | 78 |
| 200 | do | 78¼ |
| 50 | do | 78⅜ |
| 50 | do | b30 78⅜ |

### PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1000 | Bucks Co. Lead. | s10 1⅝ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 124⅞ |
| 100 | do | b10.125 |
| 100 | do | b3.125 |
| 50 | do | 125 |
| 500 | do | s30.124⅞ |
| 200 | Erie Railway | c 100⅛ |
| 1200 | do | 100⅞ |
| 200 | do | c 100⅛ |
| 800 | do | b3.100⅜ |
| 100 | do | b10.100⅛ |
| 100 | do | b15.100⅛ |
| 200 | do | s10.100⅛ |
| 300 | do | 100⅛ |
| 100 | do | s10.100⅛ |
| 150 | Erie R. Prf. | b3.103⅛ |
| 100 | do | 103⅛ |
| 100 | do | s3.103⅛ |
| 100 | do | 103⅛ |
| 100 | Hudson R. R. | 149⅜ |
| 300 | Ill. Cen. R. | 115⅛ |
| 200 | do | c.115⅛ |
| 100 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 96⅜ |
| 100 | do | 96⅜ |
| 300 | do | b3 96⅜ |
| 100 | do | c 96⅛ |
| 50 | Chi. & Alt. R. | 83 |
| 1700 | Harlem R. | 118⅜ |
| 400 | do | s10.118⅜ |
| 200 | do | c.118⅜ |
| 100 | do | 118⅜ |
| 1200 | do | 119 |
| 1500 | do | 120 |
| 1000 | do | s30 120 |
| 1400 | do | s30.120¼ |
| 500 | do | s30 120⅜ |
| 800 | do | 121 |
| 300 | Old Southern | 88⅜ |
| 1100 | do | 88⅜ |
| 900 | do | s3 88⅜ |
| 300 | do | s10 88⅜ |
| 300 | do | 88⅝ |
| 700 | do | s3 88⅝ |
| 1200 | do | 88⅝ |
| 300 | do | 88⅝ |
| 400 | do | c 88⅞ |
| 1300 | do | 89 |
| 100 | Chic. & N. W. R. | 37⅛ |
| 400 | Gal. & Chic. R. | 100⅜ |
| 100 | do | s10.100⅜ |
| 200 | Chi. & R. Is. | 105 |
| 100 | do | s10 105 |
| 100 | do | s3.105 |

### PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Erie Railway | s3.100⅛ |
| 100 | do | 100⅜ |
| 100 | Erie R. Pref. | b10.103⅛ |
| 2700 | Harlem R. | 122⅜ |
| 400 | do | b3 122⅜ |
| 100 | do | 122⅛ |
| 200 | M. S. & N. I. | 88⅜ |
| 100 | do | b10 88⅜ |
| 100 | do | b3 88⅜ |
| 100 | do | 88⅜ |
| 300 | do | b3 88⅜ |
| 100 | do | s10 88⅜ |
| 250 | Hudson R. | 150 |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. R. | 114¾ |
| 50 | do | b3 114¾ |
| 400 | Clev. & P. R. | 96⅛ |
| 100 | do | 96⅜ |
| 100 | do | b3 96⅜ |
| 100 | do | 96⅝ |
| 100 | do | s3 96⅜ |
| 200 | T. H. & Alt. P. | 84 |
| 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 116 |
| 100 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 105 |

TUESDAY, July 28—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin early in the day was disposed to firmness at 127½@127¾, and Exchange was also held firm at 140@140½ ℘ cent. But at the close there was less demand for Gold and a better offering of first-class bills on London at 140 ℘ cent. The last price for Gold at 4 o'clock is 127⅜@½ ℘ cent., about the same as on Monday afternoon.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is now fairly established at 5@6 ℘ cent.; first-class collateral paying 5, and miscellaneous collateral 6 ℘ cent. Most of the old-established Stock firms make up their wants at the inside figure. There is sufficient ease in the general supply of Money to encourage speculation on the Stock Exchange, and the large number of parties operating in this way creates a heavy business at the Exchange Board, and with few exceptions at rising prices on the Share list.

Among the Railways dealt in at the early Board, Erie, of both classes, Michigan Southern, Harlem, Illinois Central, and the recently introduced Westerns were most prominent. The advance in Harlem Old Shares since last night is 5½ ℘ cent.; Erie rose to 100½@100⅝ ex dividend, and the Preference Shares to 103¼ ex dividend. Michigan Southern rose 2 ℘ cent. on yesterday's best rate, and Rock Island was in demand, at 105 ℘ cent. New-York Central was steady, at 124¾@125 ℘ cent., leaving off with sales at 125, buyer 15@30 days. Reading Shares, contrary to the general ruling of the market, were less firm than yesterday, without any apparent cause. Canton Land Company and Cumberland Coal were again firm, the latter selling after the Second Board at 29⅝ ℘ cent. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were steady.

At 4 o'clock the general market was about as follows, compared with the closing quotations of Monday night. There was a sudden rise of 5½ ℘ cent. in Quicksilver Mining shares; sales at 44 ℘ cent., and a further advance to 123 ℘ cent. in Harlem Old shares. Gold Coin was a fraction lower again. The general Share market firm—the speculation running strong on Harlem, Erie, Michigan Southern and Rock Island:

| | Mon. | Tues. | | Mon. | Tues. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coin | 127⅜ | 127⅛ | Harlem Pref. | 110 | 113 |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 107 | 107 | Mich. Central | 116 | 116⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 124⅜ | 125 | Mich. Southern | 86⅝ | 89 |
| Erie | 99⅛xd | 100⅛ | Mich. Guarant'd | 114⅜ | 115⅛ |
| Erie Preferred | 102⅛xd | 103⅛ | Illinois Cen. | 115 | 115 |
| Hudson | 152 | 149⅜ | Pittsburgh | 96 | 96⅜ |
| Pacific Mail | 234 | 236 | Fort Wayne | 77⅜ | 78⅜ |
| Harlem | 116 | 123 | Rock Island | 104⅛ | 105⅛ |
| Canton | 33⅛ | 33 | Northwest | 37⅛ | 37⅜ |
| Prairie du Chien | 69 | 67 | Galena | 99⅛ | 100⅜ |
| Treas. Cer., new | 99⅜ | 99⅜ | Reading | 110 | 109 |
| Toledo & Wabash | 85 | 86 | Ill. Cen. Full pd. | 106⅛ | 105⅛ |

The receipts into the Treasury office to-day, on account of the New Loan, are $1,743,250, of which $971,550 was deposited by the Loan Agency, and $771,700 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury. The amount of Money deposited on 5 ℘ cent. interest is $388,500. The Customs are $164,000. The total receipts and transfers of all kinds to-day are $2,989,553; disbursements and transfers of all kinds, $2,069,391. Balances this afternoon, $25,458,983.

The City Bank Shares were dull to-day. The following bids were made at the early Board.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent.:

| | |
|---|---|
| State of New-York | 100 |
| Commerce | 103 |
| Broadway | 165 |
| Hanover | 98 |

The changes in the Railway Mortgages are not important. The demand is generally of an investment character:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen 6s. | 105½ |
| N. Y. Cen. real estate | 102 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub | 103 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64 | 102 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 114 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76 | 126 |
| Erie R. firsts, '68 | 105 |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 109 |
| Erie fourths, '80 | 106½ |
| Erie fifths, '88 | 104 |
| Hud. R. firsts, '69 | 115 |
| Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F. '85 | 118 |
| Hud. R. conv., '67 | 105 |
| Harlem thirds, '68 | 100½ |
| Mich. C., '69 & '72 | 116 |
| Mich. C. new 1sts, '82 | 120 |
| Chi., B. & Q. firsts | 116 |
| Mich. S. seconds | 102 |
| N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68 | 105 |
| M. S. & N. Ind. S F. | 106½ |
| Ill. Cen., '75 | 114½ |
| Al. & T. H. firsts | 102 |
| A. & T. H. 2ds pref. | 95 |
| Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc. | 86 |
| L. C. & M. L. G. Bds. | 44 |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F. | 105 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser. | 90 |
| Chi. & N. W. 2ds | 64 |
| Han. & St. Jo. firsts | 77 |
| Tol. & Wab. firsts | 105 |
| Tol. & Wab. seconds | 94 |
| Gal. & Chic. firsts | 103 |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 106½ |
| N. Jersey Cen. firsts | 107 |
| Clev. & Pitts. 3ds | 100 |
| Clev. & Pitts. fourths | 84 |
| Miss. & Mo. L. G. | 59 |

The Directors of the Chicago and Alton Company, now in session at Chicago, have declared Dividends of 3½ ℘ cent. on the Preferred and 2½ ℘ cent. on the Common Stock of the Road, out of the net profits of the past six months, leaving a sufficient cash surplus to insure beyond a reasonable doubt that the next half-yearly Dividends will be equal to 3½ ℘ cent. on both classes of Shares.

Mr. DEWITT CLINTON, of the Stock firm of BROWN & CLINTON, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board. Mr. J. T. DENNY, of the Stock firm of THOMAS DENNY & SONS, has also been admitted to membership.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) were quite liberal for the season, having been to the value of $3,986,390, against $4,134,314 same week last year, and $2,083,966 the corresponding week of 1861.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia Banks, at the last weekly statement, show the following changes, as compared with last week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease of Loans | $145,619 |
| Decrease of Specie | 134,551 |
| Increase of Deposits | 516,922 |
| Decrease of Circulation | 64,523 |
| Increase of United States Notes | 897,139 |

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. | Specie. | Deposits. | Circulation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $3,978,000 | $546,000 | $3,029,000 | $120,000 |
| North America | 3,573,599 | 556,471 | 3,277,786 | 193,302 |
| Farmers & Mech. | 5,678,244 | 929,477 | 6,661,469 | 72,580 |
| Commercial | 1,945,000 | 140,000 | 1,250,000 | 127,000 |
| Mechanics' | 195,000 | 179,200 | 1,437,000 | 165,547 |
| N. Liberties | 2,074,000 | 237,000 | 1,838,000 | 81,000 |
| Southwark | 1,072,992 | 170,631 | 1,220,524 | 14,895 |
| Kensington | 1,114,518 | 114,103 | 1,154,362 | 173,352 |
| Penn Township | 910,218 | 126,040 | 843,134 | 55,303 |
| Western | 1,831,128 | 231,078 | 1,913,772 | 46,370 |
| Man. & Mech. | 1,742,422 | 144,450 | 961,309 | 237,164 |
| Commerce | 623,425 | 123,179 | 863,748 | 21,845 |
| Girard | 2,511,745 | 233,385 | 1,979,988 | 84,859 |
| Tradesmen's | 690,502 | 75,388 | 906,180 | 68,492 |
| Consolidation | 927,581 | 101,083 | 571,397 | 270,735 |
| City | 1,168,953 | 106,282 | 723,247 | 222,863 |
| Commonwealth | 605,020 | 76,681 | 400,514 | 153,156 |
| Corn Exchange | 1,230,000 | 78,000 | 872,800 | 82,000 |
| Union | 860,000 | 59,000 | 545,000 | 235,000 |
| Total, July 20 | 34,517,347 | 4,227,448 | 30,448,430 | 2,418,463 |
| Total, July 27 | 34,662,966 | 4,361,999 | 29,931,608 | 2,482,986 |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 28, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 10,568 bbls. Flour, 940 bbls. and 171 bags Corn Meal, 11,023 bushels Oats, 622 pkgs. Provisions, and 543 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½@$7 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $8 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

CHEMICALS—Have been inactive at about former quotations.

COFFEE—Was quiet and heavy to-day. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice the week's business in Rio, thus: "Sales of Rio and Santos reach 11,560 bags, and embrace 1,000 bags of Rio, ℘ *Cornelia and Gertrude*, 3,600 bags Rio, ℘ *Campanero*, 3,460 bags Rio, ℘ *Ellen Sophia*, 2,500 bags Santos ℘ *Mary*, and 1,000 bags Santos, ℘ *Hermina*." We quote: Java at 35½c. @36c. Laguayra and Maracaibo at 29c.@31c. Rio at 25½c.@28c.; and St. Domingo at 26c.@26½c. ℘ lb. Stock of all kinds this morning, 108,303 packages, including 792 bags, and 13,907 mats Java, 82,940 bags Rio and Santos, 5,768 bags Maracaibo, 200 bags Laguayra, 1,350 bags St. Domingo, and 3,346 bags of other descriptions.

COTTON—Has been more sought after and quoted up to 62c.@63c. for Middling ℘ lb.; sales and resales 1,170 bales.

DYEWOODS—Have been dull and unsettled.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, yet generally quoted steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather less active, and prices have favored buyers decidedly to-day. Sales since our last, 16,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 10@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 70 ℘ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $4 10 | @$4 60 |
| Extra State | 4 90 | @ 5 50 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 4 90 | @ 7 00 |
| Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. | 5 55 | @ 5 80 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 75 | @ 7 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 50 | @ 7 00 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 75 | @ 9 00 |

Southern Flour is depressed to-day; sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $5 95@$6 55 for poor to good superfine; $6 60@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is rather heavy; sales 500 bbls. Extra at $5 10@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, at $3 40 @$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal has been in moderate request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for MARSH'S Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $4 60@$4 65, and Bunch do. at $4 20@$4 25 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, closing quite heavily. Sales have been made of 104,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35; Amber Western at $1 28@$1 32; Red do. at $1 22@$1 28; Amber Iowa at $1 23@$1 26; Milwaukee Club at $1 11@$1 23; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 18; Amber State at $1 30@$1 33; White Kentucky at $1 53 ℘ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at irregular and drooping prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 78,000 bushels, at 69c.@70c., closing at 69c., for sound mixed Western; 66c.@68c. for unsound do.; 72c. for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye in more demand, and is down to 85c.@90c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Sales, 12,500 bushels. Oats are quiet and cheaper, including Canada at 65c.@70c.; Western at 71c.@76c. State at 76c.@77c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt rule quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale is in good demand to-day, at 80c.@$1 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet to-day, at 15c.@22c. ℘ lb.

IRON—Has been in limited request at irregular prices.

LEAD—Has been inactive at about former rates.

MOLASSES—The principal sales to-day were 156 bbls. New-Orleans, privately and by auction, at 23c.@43c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine (nominally) at $3@$3 25 ℘ gallon; Tar at $7 50@$10 50 ℘ bbl., and Resin at $25@$35 ℘ 280 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the past week, 61,000 pieces, including, according to the journal, 36,000 pieces 64x64c. cash, weight 680; 4,000 do. 60x64, 12½c. cash, 8 yards; 10,000 do. 60x64, 13c. cash, September production; 9,000 do. 64x64, 13½c. cash, very light; 2,000 do. 56x60, 11½c. cash, light. The stock is getting worked down pretty low. If the printing machines were all put in operation, the stock would be used up in five weeks. The market is now very firm, with an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand at reduced prices. Sales, since our last, 1,050 bbls, at $11 50@$11 62½ for Old Mess; $13 37½ for new Mess; $10 50@$11 12½ for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues inactive at 5¾c.@7c. ℘ lb. Lard is depressed, to-day; sales 700 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@10c., ℘ lb. Beef is in less request at former rates; sales 160 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $16 @$17 ℘ bbl. Butter is in limited demand, at 13c. @17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 6c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales, since our last, embraced 1,100 bags East India at $7 50@$7 87½, free, and $5 12½@$5 25, in bond, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately dealt in, and quoted steady.

SEEDS—Have been dull, and prices nominal.

SKINS—Have been held above the views of buyers, and have been inactive.

SUGARS—A fair demand prevails to-day. Sales have been made of 1,150 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12c.; Porto Rico 12¾c.@12½c., and Cuba at 9½c.@11c.; with 18,000 bags Manila on terms not disclosed, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at declining prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., at 45c.@45½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 6d.@7d. ℘ bushel; and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 35s. ℘ ton. For British ports, two vessels with Grain, on private terms. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 7,000 bushels of Wheat on private terms, ℘ bushel. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 18,000 bushels Grain, (with privilege of Amsterdam or Rotterdam, direct,) at 7s. ℘ quarter. For Rotterdam, 1,100 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

### Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe and Denier Brothers, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

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| One copy one year | $3 00 |
| Two copies one year | 5 00 |
| Five copies one year | 12 00 |

The price of the Weekly Times is:

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy one year | $2 00 |
| Three copies one year | 5 00 |
| Ten copies one year | 15 00 |
| Twenty copies one year | 25 00 |

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

There is nothing new from the Army of the Potomac this morning. The dispatches received verify the statements of our correspondent in yesterday's Times, that the bulk of Lee's army has succeeded in passing through the mountain gaps into Eastern Virginia, and is now probably at or below Culpepper.

The Secretary of War has determined that Morgan and all his officers captured in Ohio shall be confined in the Ohio Penitentiary until the rebel authorities see fit to release the officers of Col. Streight's command, captured some time ago in Georgia, and ever since kept in close confinement.

Passengers arrived at Cairo, from Vicksburgh 24th, state that Gen. Herron's division had returned from the Yazoo River, and were preparing to go to some point further south. Sherman's old corps still occupied Jackson, but it was understood would soon fall back across the Black River. This movement, according to the rebel telegrams published yesterday, was commenced on the 23d, Jackson having been evacuated on that day.

We publish to-day an interesting batch of extracts from the Richmond *Whig* of the 27th, including the Proclamation appointing a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, issued by Jeff. Davis. The President of the "Southern Confederacy," it will be seen, places a different estimate on the nature of recent events from the one professed to be held by the Richmond papers recently. He does not hesitate to acknowledge that the rebels have met with "trials and reverses," in view of which they will do well to humble themselves. Among the extracts is also a dispatch from Gen. Lee, denying the truth of an official dispatch from Gen. Meade, announcing the capture of a rebel brigade at Falling Waters, with two cannon, a number of small arms, &c. The truth of Gen. Meade's dispatch has been sufficiently proven. The brigade captured was commanded by Gen. Pettigrew, of North Carolina, who was killed in the encounter which preceded the surrender of his command. Pierre Soule has arrived in Charleston from Nassau. A curious article from the *Whig*, on the "Fidelity of the Slaves," will attract attention.

There is another invasion excitement in Kentucky. A severe skirmish took place at Richmond yesterday evening, in which a small National force was compelled to fall back to the Kentucky River, and the report is current that the rebel force engaged was the advance guard of Bragg's army, which is advancing on Lexington.

John Morgan and the officers captured with him, about thirty in number, arrived in Cincinnati on Monday night, and were lodged in the city prison.

The schooner *Albert Mason*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, passed Charleston Bar on the evening of the 26th inst., at which time heavy firing could be heard on Morris Island.

The rebel steamer *Merrimac*, captured by the United States gunboat *Iroquois*, on the morning of the 25th, off Wilmington, N. C., arrived at this port yesterday, in charge of a prize crew. She ran out from Wilmington on the night previous in company with the *Lizzie*, and another rebel steamer, the former of which was also captured. The *Merrimac* was built in London in 1862, for the rebel Government, and has a cargo of cotton, tobacco, turpentine, &c.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Secretary Seward was at Fortress Monroe on Monday. He returned to Washington on Monday evening.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a communication was received from Gen. Ward B. Burnett, through Sheriff Lynch, claiming pay for the special military force serving under him during the recent riot. It was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police. Mr. Purdy remarked that there is no fund out of which the men can be paid. Two claims for damages to personal property and loss of goods by theft during the late riot, and amounting to about $6,000, were presented, and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. The Board adjourned to noon on Monday next, when they will meet pursuant to law, to appoint Inspectors and Canvassers of election.

The demand for Government Stock yesterday reached nearly two millions in this City. The speculation on the Share list at the Stock Exchange was active at advancing prices. Gold left off 127¼ ℘ cent., and Exchange 140 ℘ cent., about the same as on Monday.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active yesterday, though prices favored buyers. Cotton, Rice, Raisins and Sugars were more freely purchased at buoyant rates. Hay was in fair request. Hops, Fish, Tallow and Tobacco were in moderate demand. Oils, Metals and Naval Stores were inactive. The Freight engagements were limited.

The live stock markets are abundantly supplied with animals this week, and trade is less brisk in consequence. Prices of all kinds are rather lower, while beef cattle have declined heavily. There were 5,331 bullocks offered for sale during the week, 4,580 of them at Allertons'. The offerings at Forty-fourth-street for Monday and Tuesday were 4,300, all of which were sold; but the closing rates were much lower than the opening, and it required a strong effort to clear the yards. The average decline was ½c. ℘ lb. from last week, though some light, thin cattle did not bring as much by 1c. ℘ lb. as the same grades would have brought a week ago. The best animals were sold for 11c., with a very few choice animals at 11½c. Most of the sales were at 9c.@10½c., the average of all kinds being about 9¼c. Some very poor cattle went as low as 6½c., or $24 ℘ head .... Sheep and lambs are near ½c. ℘ lb., lower. Good fat sheep bring 5c.@5½c. ℘ lb., live weight. Lambs are selling at 7c.@8c.... Live hogs are plenty and slow of sale, if heavy. Light, fat corn-fed hogs are worth 5½c. ℘ lb., and swill-fed, 5c.

### The One Thing Indispensable.

Now that the Mississippi is completely in our possession, and the Confederacy permanently bisected, the one supreme necessity for the ending of the war is the destruction of Lee's army. The fact cannot be too distinctly recognized, or too closely acted upon. It should alike shape the military plans of the Government, and regulate the expectations of the people. As Cato used to finish every speech of his in the Senate, on whatever subject, with the words: "My opinion is that Carthage must be destroyed," so, in every council of war, and every popular convention, whatever the business in hand, the last thing heard ought to be, "*Lee's army must be done for.*"

It is there where the remaining vigor of the Confederacy chiefly lies. In fact, from the first year of the war, the rebel Government has devoted especial care to concentrate in that army all the finest elements of its strength. The rank and file have been made up of the very primest men from every Confederate State east of the Mississippi; and the Generals selected to lead them—Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, the two Hills and Ewell—were, beyond all dispute, the ablest of all the Southern commanders. In numbers, in completeness of equipment, in abundance of material, and, what was of greater consequence yet, in discipline, in *esprit du corps*, and in confidence of its prowess, it was very far superior to any other Confederate organization. Its history has been mainly a record of success—invariably so when it acted on the defensive. It has stood like a wall of fire between us and the rebel Capital; and to-day we are just as far from that point as when, two years ago last week, we fled back from Bull Run. On the Chickahominy, at Fredericksburgh, at Chancellorsville, and on scores of minor fields, enough of patriotic blood has been shed to make a river, and yet in vain. The same tremendous foe to-day confronts us. The most we have done has been to check it,—when it, in turn, became the invader. By the most desperate fighting we succeeded in hurling it back at Antietam and at Gettysburgh; but in neither of these cases did we do anything more than beat it back. We did not disable it; we did not even cripple it. We broke down no part of its organization. We did not even deprive it of any of its artillery, or any important portion of its material of any kind. Its only loss on both occasions was a loss of strength; and as this was repaired after the battle of Antietam by new accessions, so the same thing will quickly follow upon the battle of Gettysburgh. Other armies will be depleted, if need be, to bring up this old giant champion to his old strength. We may as well accept it at once as a fixed fact, that whatever else has to be sacrificed, the rebel Government will keep up its army of Virginia to the utmost possible efficiency—that it will make that army its forlorn hope, as it always has made it its main bulwark—and that on the fate of that army hangs the fate of the rebellion.

The gravest mistake in our military management thus far has been, that this rebel army of Virginia has been confronted by an army of only about the same magnitude; or, at least, of no such preponderance as was necessary, considering that the proper *rôle* of the latter was attack, and that of the former only defence. An army operating in a hostile country, against an enemy having all the facilities of interior lines, necessarily labors under great disadvantage; and this can be counterbalanced only by a proportionate superiority in numerical strength. The Army of the Potomac has never had any such superiority. However true it may be that its generalship has been often very faulty, still the main cause of its failures has been its insufficiency of force for the work in hand. From the outset, the true policy has been to approach Richmond simultaneously from different directions, so as to compel Lee to divide his army, and expose each fraction of it to a largely superior force. As it is, he has always been able to pit his army as a unit against us; and, with the consummate skill with which he has handled it, the wonder rather is that, on the whole, we have held our own so well, than that we have not overrun Virginia, as was first anticipated.

The first object of Lee's army is undoubtedly the defence of Richmond. But it does not necessarily follow that the first object of the Army of the Potomac should be the capture of Richmond. If Lee's army falls, so does Richmond; but Richmond may fall, and leave Lee's army still as formidable as ever. The Confederacy can give up the one, and yet be a great military power; but to lose the other is death, inevitable and immediate. Too much importance has been attached to local conquests. These of course have their value, but a secondary value only. Just as far as they can serve as footholds from which the rebel armies can be more effectually assailed, just so far are they to be prized. They are to be estimated solely by a military standard; not at all by territorial measurements. The Confederacy has no geographical entity. It is but the shadow of military power. Strike down that power, and itself at once disappears. But this power lies in the armies, and nowhere else. The first duty, therefore, we may say in fact the only duty—for that done, all is done—is to destroy the armies. And as Lee's army is now almost the only one of any considerable power existing in the Confederacy, it is the duty of our Government to make, now and henceforth, the destruction of that army its one great purpose.

There is but way to secure this—and that is the concentration of overwhelming forces into Virginia. Our recent successes in the Southwest have released from active service an immense number of veteran soldiers. Probably it would not be too much to say that from the armies of Grant, Banks, and Rosecrans, sixty thousand men could be spared, and yet leave forces amply large enough to meet all the troops that could be mustered against them by the rebels in that quarter of the country. With the aid of the rapidly multiplying negro regiments, whose fighting qualities are now universally acknowledged, it would seem that there could be no question of this ability. Were sixty thousand of the Western soldiers—or rather soldiers in the West, for there are some thirty or forty regiments there made up of Eastern men—thus to be thrown, by the Knoxville road through Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia upon Lee's flank, and were the old Army of the Potomac, at an early day, to be reinforced up to its proper standard by the new draft, it would be physically impossible for Lee to hold out for any long period. Of course he, too, would be to some extent reinforced, as he has been already since the battle of Gettysburgh. But the forces and the resources of the Confederacy are now too much reduced to admit of any such contribution to its favorite army as thus lies in our power, in respect to the Army of the Potomac. Undoubtedly, Jeff. Davis will strain every energy to the utmost to keep up the efficiency of Lee's command, for he knows that his fate depends upon it. But our own Government has to put forth only a limited measure of the same energy to insure the complete breaking up of that command, and with it the instantaneous and absolute collapse of the Confederacy.

### Prospects of the Campaign.

Last Winter's campaign culminated in the battle of Fredericksburgh, under Burnside; the Spring campaign culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville, under Hooker; the Summer campaign appears to have culminated in the battle of Gettysburgh, under Meade. The army of Lee has now returned to its simple duty of covering Richmond, and standing on the defensive until attacked by our troops. The fact of Lee's retreat indicates his inability to cope with the Army of the Potomac when it is properly concentrated and skillfully handled. Nothing less than a certain and practical knowledge of this would have led him to abandon the campaign—a campaign based on the largest plans, looking to the highest ends, opening with the greatest promise, carried on with the most boundless audacity, but closing not only with the loss of a battle and with a retreat, not merely in confusion to his plans and ruin to his prospects, but with the blasting of all hopes of success in any project of invasion in the future.

In campaigns strictly defensive he has yet, however, his chances. On commanding positions and behind formidable fortifications, he is yet capable of giving battle. Even if he lost thirty thousand men between the days on which he crossed and that on which he recrossed the Potomac, he would still arrive on the upper Rappahannock with sixty or sixty-five thousand effectives; and if he fell back upon Richmond and were joined by all the defenders of that place, he might be able to magnify his force nearly to the proportions which it had when he set forth upon his campaign of invasion.

Events have as yet furnished us no indication where Lee proposes to plant his army. He has already defended Richmond at Richmond itself; he has defended it at Fredericksburgh; and it has been defended at Manassas. There are still other positions than these which he could assume that would enable him to check or bar our progress to the rebel Capital. But his line of defence, though temporarily it may be here or there, will be finally regulated by the movements of Gen. Meade and by the line of advance that he may adopt. He will find his works all ready for him at Fredericksburgh as well as at Richmond, and either of these points furnish as good a defensive position for him as he could desire. It would not surprise us to see him take up his old quarters at Fredericksburgh. If the two corps of our army which lay at the mouth of Manassas Gap on Thursday last were to make as rapid a march down to the Rappahannock as they made up from it a month ago, and seize Fredericksburgh before Lee's arrival, he would be likely to fall back from his present position upon Gordonsville, and make his way to the North Anna River and to Sexton's Junction, twenty-three miles north of Richmond, which constitutes the best defensive position outside of the works of the city.

We judge that Lee would like to be "let alone" for awhile now. His army is not only greatly depleted, but must be nearly fagged out; and as his only desire is to maintain the defensive and hold his ground, a few months' time to rest and recruit, to strengthen his ranks and his works, would greatly aid him. In the meantime also, the new and all-devouring rebel Conscription would be put through, and such men as it furnishes would be made into soldiers. A Southern newspaper makes an estimate that this measure will increase the rebel force altogether by 70,000 men. We doubt if it will furnish one-half this number; but even in that case, it would enable Jeff. Davis to strengthen very materially his main army.

It is possible that Gen. Meade may not grant this season of respite to Lee's army. If he undertake no active offensive campaign for a few weeks, however, the Union army will in the meantime be strengthened much more than that of the rebels, by the action of the conscription, which is now being quietly enforced throughout most of the Eastern States.

**New-Jersey and the Draft.**—The Governor of New-Jersey has just issued a proclamation stating that no draft has been ordered in that State, and that thirty days will be allowed for the purpose of raising the required number of men by volunteering. If, at the end of thirty days, the quota required from the State is not made up, the draft will be enforced only for the deficiency. Gov. Parker would not, of course, issue such a paper except with the knowledge and approbation of the War Department. We shall therefore have the experiment fairly tried, whether, as the opponents of the Conscription aver, the military ardor of the people is sufficient, if appealed to, to furnish all the soldiers needed in the further prosecution of the war.

The State is well chosen to make the trial a fair one. New-Jersey is thoroughly indoctrinated, by means of political leaders, with the peculiar sentiments of the "moral suasion" school. These leaders have taught that "no citizen should be required to serve his country against his will," and are opposed to "coercion." When they are reminded that their doctrine and their policy would leave the Government without an army and the country without defence, and that this result would be practical *treason*, they deny the conclusion, and assert that the spontaneous loyalty of the people can always be relied on to furnish such armies as are needed.

These patriots will be put now to the test. All agree that it is better to have armies made up of soldiers that have chosen to enlist, than of men who have gone to the field against their will. If one-fourth part of the able-bodied men of New-Jersey, who have taken this ground and done all in their power to misrepresent the Conscription act and embarrass the Government, will now only avail themselves of the opportunity to *volunteer*, which they contended should have been offered to them, and which is now offered to them, there will be no need of drafting in New-Jersey. But if the volunteers are not forthcoming, surely we shall have no more whining from these superfluous patriots, who are never ardent in the public service except when there is something to oppose and complain of, and whose valor invariably oozes out as soon as the opportunity to work in their own way is offered to them.

### Slavery and the Union.

The leading organ of the rioters has informed the public within a few days that the Democratic party rejects "both the Southern specific for peace and prosperity—homogeneity of institutions through a Confederacy all Slave," and the Radical "specific against rebellion—homogeneity of social institutions through the abolition of Slavery;" that it holds, on the contrary, "that a Confederate Republic can flourish, part slave and part free; that there is no irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery," &c.

The Democratic party will hardly expect students of politics to accept as true a proposition which is on its face so unlikely as the foregoing, merely because it states it. What is possible and what is not possible, in politics as well as physics, can only be learned by experiment, and even in this way only very imperfectly, for in the science of Government crucial tests are not obtainable. Consequently those careful observers of the interaction of human nature and political institutions, who want to discover whether "a Confederate Republic, part slave and part free, can exist and flourish or not," will certainly not content themselves with hearing what Gov. Seymour and Fernando Wood, or even such lights as Prof. Morse and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, have to say on the subject. The time has not come, we are thankful to say, when thoughtful men will look for guidance, in pondering over the great, grand and political problems, to philosophers of the City Hall and to Delmonico's.

They will look into history, both of ancient and modern confederacies, in order to discover whether such an experiment was ever made, and what success attended it; and they will find that one and one only was ever attempted, and this was in the United States of America. They will find that the Free and Slave States were first brought into coalition by the necessity for protecting themselves against a common tyrant, and that their Union was sealed and cemented by common victories, dangers and sacrifices, during a seven years' war. They will find that when the Confederation thus commenced, the inhabitants of all the States spoke a common language, obeyed a common law, worshipped in a common faith, and gloried in common traditions, both political and literary. They will find that they possessed in common a vast continent, with room on it for twenty generations to multiply in a ratio never before witnessed, without giving rise to a single dispute about territory, or causing one human being to sigh in vain for a house or a farm. They will find them entering upon their political existence separated by an ocean from the intrigues and quarrels of the Old World, and by a century of life in the great wilderness, from the burdens, restraints and impediments of feudalism. They will find, in short, that no political experiment was ever made under conditions so favorable; that no Confederacy ever sprang into existence, with so little in the character or manners or interests of the men composing it, to inspire apprehensions either as to its value or its durability. Society was, it is true, not perfectly homogeneous, for there was at the South a larger portion of the slave class than at the North, but the ideas of the intelligent and thinking men of both sections, as to the lawfulness and expediency of Slavery coincided.

What followed? Slavery rapidly disappeared from the Northern States, but retained its footing in the Southern States, and there thereupon commenced disputes about Slavery, about its justice, about its legality, about its humanity, about the territory it was to occupy, and the territory from which it was to be excluded. The bitterer one side grew in opposition to it, the bitterer the other grew in defence of it. Thirty years after the Confederacy had been established, it had begun to absorb the greater portion of public attention; in fifty years it had driven every other question from the field; and in eighty years, it had led to an appeal to arms, each side putting half a million or more of men into the field, and waging for three years—perhaps more—a war which desolated half a continent, and shook the social fabric of two of the most powerful of foreign States to their very foundation; and this war carried on too, at least by one of the parties, with a hatred and animosity which has had no parallel in the history of intestine strife, unless it be in the religious wars of the Sixteenth century. In short, they will find that in less than a century from its foundation, the "confederacy of States, part slave and part free," ceased to exist, and resolved itself into two belligerent sections, each spending millions of treasure and torrents of blood, either in defending its own social system, or in seeking to impose it on the other.

In the midst of this tremendous convulsion they will find that two or three lawyers and editors, and an inventor of a telegraphic machine, have formed an association for the purpose of infusing order into the chaos by the circulation of little pamphlets on "self restraints." On stopping through curiosity to hear what this potent body has to say on the crisis, they will be gravely informed that the disruption would never have happened if the South and the North had both been wise and moderate—if they had held their tongues about Slavery, had not discussed it, and had acted in all their relations as if the thing did not exist. To this they will, of course, reply that confederacies, like other institutions, are founded for men as they are, and not as they ought to be, and that in framing political institutions for them we must consider what is likely to happen and not what ought to happen. Possibly in some better world a "Confederacy of States, part slave and part free, may exist and flourish," but that all we know is that in this miserable world one and one only has been tried, and that this one burst up in less than a century, ending in a war of gigantic dimensions. There is no doubt that if the various States had not made Slavery a cause of quarrel, Slavery would not have destroyed the Union, yet as they did quarrel about it incessantly, and about nothing else, it is fair to conclude that a confederacy of this sort is not adapted to human nature as it exists on the Continent of North America. There would be no difficulty in establishing a Utopia if men would only behave in the way in which men ought to behave in order to make a Utopia possible, but as they do not and will not, people are generally agreed that Utopias are idle dreams. In fact this perverseness of human nature is the sole difficulty in the way of making even Fourierite phalansteries possible. You have only to get men and women to be all industrious, truthful, self-sacrificing, considerate, humane and enlightened, to enable the wildest scheme of socialism that was ever propounded easy of execution and a benefit to the human race. It may yet be possible, too, to find men who will live in amity with owners, whippers, venders and buyers of human cattle, who will look on at their doings in silence or approval; and it may yet be possible to find slaveholders who can hear the comments of a free community upon themselves and their institutions with good humor or pity, but no such beings are now in existence in the civilized world, and we strongly advise Democratic philosophers to put up their lanterns and stop looking for them.

### Expelling the Invaders.

When Kentucky was nominally annexed to the Southern Confederacy, and a bogus State Government and a rebel army had position on her soil, every Press and every speaker in the South overflowed with tumid rhetoric, the burden of which was the necessity of immediately driving "the Yankee invaders" from the soil of Kentucky. Later in the day the situation was changed; the irrepressible Yankees were found in uncomfortable numbers in Tennessee, and Isham G. Harris, the vagabond rebel Governor of that State, and all the military spouters of the Confederacy, fell to haranguing the Southern heart frantically, and the one great lesson taught was, the duty of rising *en masse* and driving "the Yankee invaders" from the soil of Tennessee. Later still the situation was changed again, and the State of Mississippi was reached—long secure in its interior position, and an asylum to which the itinerant Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas had escaped. It was the turn of Gov. Pettus now to flagellate the dormant chivalry of the South and especially of Mississippi, and urge it to rally in dozens, scores and hundreds, until a mighty army was raised and "the Yankee invaders" expelled from the sacred soil of Mississippi. But to this day his rhetoric has borne no fruit, and Gov. Pettus is now seeking the asylum he used to offer to others.

But two States remain that can be called interior States of the Confederacy. They are Alabama and Georgia. These are both imminently threatened, and before many weeks their soil will be pressed by the feet of that army of "Yankee invaders" that the South has always been expelling, but has never yet expelled. Gov. Brown is following the example of the *bogus* Governor of Kentucky, and the Governors of Tennessee and Mississippi. He conjures his people to rise in their "manhood and might," and "protect their habitations from pillage, and their families from insult." He says the Confederates have the strength to "expel the Yankee invaders" from their soil, if they but choose to put it forth. And he does not doubt they will so choose! Credulous Governor Brown! He is doomed to follow in the footsteps of other Governors of the Confederacy—Jackson of Missouri, Johnson of Kentucky, Harris of Tennessee, Rector of Arkansas, Moore of Louisiana, and Pettus of Mississippi—all fugitives from before the face of "the Yankee invaders," that ever refuse to be expelled. The race of Confederate Governors is nearly run.

**Ground and Lofty Journalistic Tumbling.**—The *World* has been a persistent partisan advocate of the French invasion of Mexico. It has denounced the Mexican nation and advocated French rule. The news of French victories in the neighboring Republic has been heralded forth in its columns with joy and self-gratulation—while it has had its malignant flings at those who have persistently exposed and denounced the French invasion of Mexico and its ulterior purposes. It is not necessary to look far back in the columns of the *World* for the shameful evidence of all this. In its issue of the 2d ult., after joyfully commenting on the fall of Puebla, and remarking that "American journalism has been made ridiculous by the most obstinate perversions and misrepresentations, as well of the Mexican policy of Napoleon III. as of the actual events of the Mexican campaign of his troops," it goes on to speak as follows:

> "We have never seen any good reason for assuming that the interests of the United States in Mexico were more likely to be advanced by the perpetuation of domestic anarchy in that magnificent country, than by the establishment there of a vigorous authority under the auspices of a nation long allied to the Union at once by the closest ties of traditional good will, and by the bonds of policy, interest and an increasing commercial intercourse. The formally proclaimed opinion of Mr. Seward, that France was aiming at nothing in Mexico, incompatible with our own best and most legitimate interests there, has seemed to us to rest upon a basis of probability and of actual evidence," &c.

Again, the *World* of the 2d inst. comments on the fall of Puebla as follows:

> "The fall of Puebla has been followed, as all persons who had impartially examined the condition of things in Mexico anticipated it would be, by the evacuation of the Mexican capital. Juarez and his Cabinet, with an irregularly organized body of armed followers and a considerable sum in cash, have taken refuge, it is said, in San Luis Potosi, and the French entering the metropolis in triumph have been welcomed by a large portion of the population, heartily weary of incessant tumult and the never-ending, still-beginning financial phlebotomy of the Liberal Sangrados who have for two years past administered the Mexican Treasury. We have some curiosity to see what new invention will be hit upon by the Gallophobist Press in this country to attenuate the importance and obscure the consequences of this new and most momentous step in the progress of the Mexican policy of Napoleon III."

Yesterday morning we might have been, but were not, astounded by a long article in the *World* on the proclamation of the Mexican Empire, which said:

> "An invasion of an American Republic, undertaken for the purpose of enforcing just pecuniary obligations, has resulted, as it required no sagacity to predict that it would result, in the overthrow of the Government and the establishment of a monarchy upon its ruins. This rude shock to the honored tradition which we call the Monroe doctrine, is a great national humiliation; a bitter humiliation, which might have been averted if the diplomacy of the country had been under the guidance of courage, foresight, vigor, and high national spirit. It is not easy to overestimate the ominous character of the result toward which the French proceedings in Mexico have been steadily tending for the last 16 months. These things have not been done in a corner; and this willing blindness to the future with which they have been regarded at Washington, betokens a tame and pusillanimous spirit, which dared not look a great peril resolutely in the face."

We remarked a few days since, that the time was not far distant when no Copperhead journal in our midst would *dare* to advocate French policy in Mexico. What influence has come over our cotemporary that causes him to change tactics so suddenly?

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, July 28.

#### MORGAN AND HIS OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has ordered that all the officers of Morgan's command, captured in Ohio, including the rebel Chieftain himself, shall be placed in close confinement in the Ohio State Penitentiary, there to remain until the rebel authorities shall see fit to release the officers of Col. Streight's command.

#### THE REBEL OFFICERS CAPTURED AT VICKSBURGH

The statement that the rebel general officers captured at Vicksburgh have already been exchanged, is incorrect. The rebels have no National officers of equal rank to offer in exchange.

#### MILITARY PRISONS.

The Secretary of War has ordered the construction of two large military prisons—one at Point Lookout, Maryland, and the other at Rock Island, Illinois. The prison at the former place will accommodate 10,000 men.

#### REBEL PRISONERS ARRIVED.

One hundred and forty-four rebels, recently captured in Virginia, arrived to-day. Among them are eight officers, of whom a Captain was captured at Vicksburgh, and paroled, but who had violated his word, and was again found in the service, armed and equipped. Some of these prisoners are anxious to take the oath of allegiance, others to be exchanged.

#### TO BE PAROLED.

Seven hundred wounded rebel prisoners, now at Fort Delaware, will be sent to Richmond in a few days on parole.

#### SURGEONS FOR THE COLORED REGIMENTS.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining competent medical officers for the colored regiments. Not more than one out of a dozen applicants examined can pass muster. The examination is very rigid.

#### NAVAL.

Commander Sanford has been ordered to the command of the *Lehigh*.

Commander Febiger has been detached from the *Osage*, and ordered to Key West, to command the *San Jacinto*.

Commander J. C. Howell has been detached from the command of the *Lehigh*, and ordered on special duty to New-York.

Lieut.-Commander Phenix has been ordered to the command of the *St. Lawrence*.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### Visit of Secretary Seward—The Prize Steamer Planter.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, July 27.

The staff-boat *Ella*, Capt. Eldridge, arrived at Old Point, last evening, with Hon. W. H. Seward and suite. They proceeded immediately to Newport's News, and went on board the *Minnesota* at 7 o'clock, when the frigate fired a salute. They left the *Minnesota* at 8 o'clock, and went on board the iron-clad *Roanoke*, where they remained about an hour, and then left for Fortress Monroe. To-day noon a salute was fired from the water battery in honor of Gov. Seward. He leaves for Washington this evening.

The prize steamer *Planter*, 3½ days from Port Royal, put into Hampton Roads, last Friday, as reported. She is short of fuel, and is bound to New-York. The boat is unfit for sea, and her boilers are sadly out of repair. She has a cargo of 675 bales of cotton and 125 barrels turpentine. She spoke the sloop-of-war *Iroquois* off Frying Pan Shoals, and the schooner *Matthew Vassar* off Cape Hatteras. She got aground near Craney Island—hence the delay.

### The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 28.

Jay Cooke, the Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $2,000,000 Five-Twenties at the various agencies to-day. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 9, inclusive.

### A Novel Arrival.

#### MULES FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The ship *Leonidas*, Capt. Wood, from Montevideo, arrived at this port yesterday, having on board as cargo 165 mules, all in fine condition, losing only six during a passage of fifty-seven days. This, we believe, is the only cargo of mules ever brought into this port from Montevideo. The ship lies off the Battery.

# EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

## ADDITIONAL BY THE SCOTIA.

### The Polish Question—An Important Proclamation of the Government—Russian Soldiers Bribed to Desert—Stringent Passport Regulations—A Fight at Reni—The Poles Defeated—An Eruption of Mount Etna—Commercial Intelligence.

The following dispatches give the very latest intelligence brought by the *Scotia*, which arrived at this port late last night:

WARSAW, Tuesday, July 14.

The National Government has issued a proclamation promising 15 roubles and perfect liberty to serve or not to every Russian soldier who shall desert with arms in his hands. Several thousand copies of this address, which is in the Russian language, were distributed yesterday.

The National Government has also issued the following passport regulations:

ART. 1. All citizens traveling abroad or in the interior of the country must be provided with passports.

ART. 2. The Town Captain will furnish passes to the citizens of Warsaw and the Town or District Chief to the inhabitants of the Provinces.

ART. 3. The passport must state the destination of the traveler.

ART. 4. Every person travelling must have a passport, but the same one will suffice for a man, his wife, and children under 18 years of age.

ART. 5. Passports will only be given to persons who are absolutely obliged to travel, either on account of their health or on family affairs. Applications for passports must therefore be accompanied by medical certificates or other proofs. An exception, however, will be made in the case of merchants.

ART. 6. Passports to foreign parts will only be given for a period of four months, and to the interior for not longer than six weeks.

ART. 7. Persons producing false medical or other certificates, will be fined from 100 to 1,000 florins. In case the interests of the country should suffer thereby, criminal punishment will also be inflicted in accordance with the criminal code of the 2d of June.

ART. 8. Criminal punishments will likewise be inflicted in cases of forgery or transfer of passports.

ART. 9. Citizens now residing in foreign countries must return immediately or demand permission to make a longer stay abroad. This demand is to be made within thirty days.

ART. 10. Persons not conforming to this decree will be temporarily deprived of their civil rights and their names published in the official papers.

ART. 11. The national authorities are charged with the execution of this decree.

Given in Warsaw at the sitting of the National Government, this 30th day of June, 1863.

BUCHAREST, Thursday, July 16.

Four hundred Poles and some Englishmen left Youlchta, on board an English steamer, and disembarked on the 13th inst. between Reni and Ishmail.

The instructions received with regard to this expedition by the Wallachian authorities and troops, were to employ persuasion, and to avoid a conflict with arms at any cost.

Their conciliatory efforts, however, not being attended with any result, a fight took place, which lasted five hours, and terminated in the retreat of the Poles, who abandoned their dead and wounded.

The loss of the Poles was sixteen killed, including two officers, and thirty-one wounded. The Roumains had eighteen killed, and forty-five wounded. Among the latter were two officers.

The arms used by the Poles were of English manufacture, and of superior quality.

After burying the dead and transporting the wounded to Ismail, two companies of Roumaines started in pursuit of their adversaries.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, July 18.

Letters received here from Sicily state that an eruption of Mount Etna had commenced.

Black columns of smoke were ascending from the crater.

This phenomena is exceedingly rare.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, June 24.

Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., 10r.@10r. 12a. Mule Twist, 40r.—2 annas higher and in good demand. Cotton Broach, 505r. Saw-ginned Dharwa, 555r. Copper Sheathing declining. Copper Tile quiet. Mal Opium, 1,610r. ℔ chest. Exchange on London, six months, first-class credits, 2s. ½d. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 50s.

The ship *Patterson* has been totally lost off Bombay, with full cargo.

The English mail of the 3d instant has not yet arrived.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, June 23.

Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., active but unchanged. Mule Twist, 40s.; market improving. Copper Sheathing declined 4 annas. Better accounts have been received of the new Indigo crop. Linseed firm. Rice quiet. Exchange on London, first class credits 2s. ½d. Freights to London for Seeds, 80s.

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

### The News of the Battles of Gettysburgh in Paris—The Question of Recognition—The Spanish Government Not in Negotiation with the Emperor—The Design upon Mexico—Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 17, 1863.

We have received at Paris the account of three days' fighting at Gettysburgh, in Pennsylvania, and the dispatch declares that the battle is undecided and is likely to be renewed; the French Government is expecting to-day or to-morrow the reply of Russia to the demands of the three Powers in favor of Poland—a reply which is about equally likely to bring peace or war; and the Government is also anxiously looking for news from Mexico, Japan and Madagascar. So that both Government and public are paralyzed by a season of expectation.

There is still much discussion as to the Emperor's views on the question of recognition in America. In general the opinion is accepted that his Majesty is in favor of separation, and perhaps of recognition. It is believed that he really committed himself to both these doctrines in his conversation with Messrs. LINDSAY and ROEBUCK. But there are two considerations in connection with this subject of paramount importance. It is exactly in the Emperor's habit to try to gain his ends by menaces, and he dare not act without the consent of England, unless the Confederacy shall have come nearer establishing its independence than it has at this moment. The menaces of this Government must, therefore, not frighten anybody, and it must be kept in mind that there is little danger of England entering into the arrangement with France.

The Spanish Government has officially denied the reports in the papers to the effect that it was in negotiation with France on the subject of recognizing the South.

The opinion grows stronger that the Emperor has designs of fixing himself permanently in Mexico, and that this design is in some way based upon a recognition of the Southern Confederacy and an alliance with it. The *France*, Bonapartist organ, contained, a few days ago, a long article on the subject, from which I copy the following paragraph:

> "Who will dare to say that a recognition of the Confederacy will bring us a war with the Northern States? Where have these States a navy strong enough to resist at the same time France, England and the Southern States? How great will be the terror exercised at Washington and New-York by a French army, backed by the army and the people of the South! The recognition of the South cannot, therefore, bring any harm, but only good to France."

This quotation shows very correctly the general opinion of Frenchmen on the war question between the two countries. They think they can wipe us from the seas in a month, and disperse our armies merely by the terror of their name!

The French journals continue to lay great stress on the apathy exhibited by the people of the North as an indication of a speedy termination of the war.

The new Minister of the Interior, M. BONDET, is showing himself much more liberal than M. DE PERSIGNY, and promises thus far to become a most popular Minister. He is understood to be neutral on the American question, and, what is more important, is said to be an honest man who cannot be bought. The Bureau of the Press still remains under his direction.

The International Convention of Brussels, for the buying in and abolition of the Scheldt Dues, has concluded its sittings, and the act is now a law. Mr. SANFORD, the American Minister resident at Brussels, signed for the United States.

Dr. SIMS, of the New-York Woman's Hospital, who had gone to Baden Baden to give professional advice to the Duchess of Hamilton, and several ladies of other reigning houses of Germany, has been obliged to return suddenly to Paris, in company with the Duchess of Hamilton, who was obliged to return here, notwithstanding her feeble condition, to see her husband, the Duke, who has just died from an accident. The Duchess, who is a cousin of the Emperor, on the BEAUHARNAIS side, (she is the daughter of the Grand Duchess STEPHANIE, of Baden Baden,) is now at Saint Cloud with the Empress, and Dr. SIMS is in attendance upon her at that place.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS has had a most successful season in opera at Lille and Amiens, and is about to sail for the United States on a short visit. She expects to return, to sing this Winter at Paris and Madrid. The reception of Miss PHILLIPS at most of the places she has thus far appeared at in Europe, has been such as to create for her a position in the front rank of living artists; and as her name is now known to the public, she will hereafter find the leading opera managers eager to obtain her services.

Miss ADELINA PATTI demands $600 a night for her next engagement at Paris, and the new manager, M. BAGIER, does not appear to be willing to make so heavy a contract. There is not much doubt, however, but that the affair will be arranged.

The *Illustration*, of Paris, in its last number, contains the following well merited and just eulogium on the music and the performers of Dr. MCCLINTOCK's Church, the American Chapel of the Rue de Berry:

> "Last Sunday we heard a the American Chapel a *Te Deum* full of soul and inspiration which is the production of an American, Dr. J. W. CRANE. Ladies of the best New-York society sang the music of their compatriot, and sang it in a style for which we were little prepared. The soloists were Mrs. RIGGS and her brother, Mr. VAN ZANDT, of whom the ancestors were among the founders of New-York. There is no more charming or sympathetic voice than that of Mrs. RIGGS; no one could sing with more science, soul and fervor."

Among the arrivals at the Grand Hotel, from New-York, are Mr. JONES, of the TIMES, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Mr. EVARTS, of New-York, is also here on a visit from London.

MALAKOFF.

## AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

### An Anxious People—Roebuck and Recognition Postponed—Early Adjournment—The Poles and Greeks—Three Wars on Hand—India—London Empty—The People and their Rulers—Harvest Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July, 1863.

Never, since the Sepoy mutiny, has England been in such a state of anxiety as to-day. The steamer of the 4th of July left in the midst of the battle of Gettysburgh, and brought the ever-hopeful President LINCOLN's promise of success to the Union cause. This promise, I need hardly say, England has no wish to believe in. The newspapers have cyphered out a victory for Gen. LEE. England hopes he has been victorious—hopes Washington is taken—hopes disaster has fallen upon the two Union armies on the Mississippi; but these hopes are very anxious ones. A decisive victory by LEE, it is believed, would end the war. His repulse or defeat would prolong it. The steamer, now due, will relieve us all from a suspense that may truthfully be described as agonizing.

Mr. ROEBUCK, as you will have heard, withdrew his motion for recognition last Monday night. Lord PALMERSTON begged him to do so, on the ground that to go on with the debate would embarrass the action of the Government. I rather think it would have done so. The Emperor and the British Government were at open issue, and there was no way but to hush the matter up. The Government wanted to hear the next news as well as the rest of us. It is ready to throw up its cap for the winner, but if the winner should prove to be the new commander of the Army of the Potomac, it will not be thrown very high.

The debate on recognition having been smothered, the rest of the business will be hurried over as quickly as possible, and Parliament will be prorogued on the 28th inst., instead of waiting until the middle of August. As an excuse, it is said that the Queen wishes to make a visit to her relations and those of the late Prince Consort in Belgium and Germany. The fact is, the Government wishes to shuffle through the session, and get rid of a House of Commons which is growing troublesome and unmanageable. Then the affairs of America, Poland, Greece, and the rest of the world, can receive the attention they require. Those of Poland promise very little for the Poles, whatever they may promise to France and Prussia. The Greeks, while waiting for their new King, have been getting up a little war in Athens—fighting for the spoils. It is said that their boy King, who is reported to be an ill-mannered cub, whose only merit is his having been born a Prince, and having a pretty sister who may one day be Queen of England, refuses to go to his kingdom unless he can have a few British regiments to protect him from his loving subjects. I am not sure that he is wrong.

The English, however, have no great interest in supporting the throne of Greece. It does not pay. They grumble about the cession of the Ionian Islands, but are not sorry to be rid of them—that is, the taxpayers are not. The tax-eaters think the more costly dependencies the better. Just now England has three wars on hand—one in China, one in Japan, and a small one in New-Zealand. The first two may grow to enormous proportions. An attack on Japan may lead to the subjugation of another empire in the East. In China, however, France has a growing interest, and America might have a much greater in both China and Japan, reaching across from San Francisco, were America united and at peace.

The position of England with respect to India is a very curious one. It is not merely that England governs one hundred and fifty millions of the people of India—it is that the British Government owns the land on which they live—owns the entire territory just as an English Lord owns his estates. The people pay not only taxes but rent to the Government, and this rent may be increased to any possible amount—to any amount the people will pay without a resort to the Irish method of regulating the relations of landlords and tenants. Formerly the whole country was held and possessed by its own chiefs in the same way that England and Ireland are now mostly held; but these have been conquered and dispossessed by the East India Company, and the Government has become the heir and successor of "John Company." If there are any free-soilers, vote-yourself-a-farm men, or anti-renters left in America, here is a good place for them to agitate. The cotton lords wish the Government to protect and foster cotton culture in India. "*You* ask protection?" cry the astonished Secretaries, "you free-traders, who only ask that commerce shall be let alone!" "It is not a question of protection," says Manchester; "it is only a question of rent. Give your India tenants a remission of a portion of their rent as an encouragement to raise cotton." But the Government cannot see the nice distinction, and declines to interfere with the operation of supply and demand.

Before this letter reaches you, London will be "empty." Empty of a hundred thousand people, more or less, who have country estates to retire to, or friends to visit, or who can afford to spend a few months in the mountains, or at the sea side, in continental travel, or fishing in Norway. It is true that between two and three millions of unhappy wretches will remain in London, attending to the business of life as usual; but these are people of no account. The opera houses and theatres will not keep open for them. The drive in Hyde Park and Rotten Row will be deserted. The picture exhibitions will close. The host of concert givers will emigrate to the Provinces—anywhere out of London. The Haymarket and Lyceum will close. Mr. FECHTER will give readings and Mr. BUCKSTONE takes his company on a Provincial tour. But the Strand, and Saddlers Wells and the Britannia, with its ghosts, will keep open, and minister to the amusement and terror of those who pay sixpence in the pit and threepence in the gallery.

These are the places to see English life in all its glory. I used to think, in common with most of his American readers, that DICKENS caricatured or overdrew his lower class English. It is a great mistake. I cannot see that one of them goes beyond the reality. You have only to take a seat in the pit or gallery of one of the minor theatres to be satisfied that his pictures of English low life are not too highly colored. Nor has any writer done justice to the poverty, the vice, the crime and misery of London. No pen is graphic enough to describe—no colors are dark enough to paint them. They must be seen to be realized—seen, perhaps, with the contrasts of wealth and magnificence at hand, to give them their proper relief. The mass of poverty, and of vicious, ignorant, besotted, hopeless poverty, too, is frightful. The gulf between the rich and poor is so broad and deep, that there seem to be two races—two humanities; a wretched humanity that starves in drunkenness, filth, ignorance and the lowest forms of vice and crime, and a well-to-do, respectable, rich, haughty, aristocratic humanity, that recognizes no brotherhood in the mass of misery close at hand.

England is a hard country for the poor man. It is a wonder more of the poor do not get out of it. If they knew a little more, or were a little less miserable, they would. But England is a beautiful country for the rich. What is there that money will not buy? The world pours its luxuries into London. True, Paris has more of splendor and beauty, but the aristocracy of England, in town and country, have as much of this world's goods as they are capable of enjoying.

The *Spectator*, a liberal weekly, and one of the few papers decently friendly to the North, though shaky about the probable results of the war, has published a map of England on which are designated the seats of the great landed aristocracy. A glance shows how the island is possessed and governed, and the reason why nineteen millions out of twenty have no more real interest in the Government or country than the cattle that plow its fields and fatten on its pastures.

The weather has been dry and warm. There has been scarcely a drop of rain for a fortnight. England, Ireland and France have the promise of abundant harvests. America must have a home market for her produce.

It is hard to speculate on future policy, when the near future is so uncertain and so momentous. Mr. MACKAY is astonished at the coolness with which New-York contemplates the prospect, as if her people either believed that the rebellion was nearly finished, or were satisfied that it should be successful. He gives accounts of peace meetings, and quotes from the speeches of FERNANDO WOOD, while Southern troops are encamped upon the soil of Pennsylvania. But I must know who beat in the battle of the Fourth of July, before I can judge of the probable feelings or motives of the people of the Empire City and the Empire State, which, in any event, may still have an imperial destiny.

MONADNOOK.

### The Colored Orphan Asylum.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I perceive by the action of the Common Council last evening, in considering an appropriation of $50,000 for rebuilding the Colored Orphan Asylum, that no time is to be lost in a movement for the honor of Old Ireland, which I have been waiting for some of her sons, more influential, and better known than myself to inaugurate. Of all the acts which accompanied the "Draft Riots" in this City, none has been viewed with such just and universal abhorrence as the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum; and as an Irishman, my blood has tingled with shame to know that this deed of fiendish atrocity was perpetrated mainly by parties (I cannot dignify them with the name of men) who claim to have come from that dear old Isle, which has given birth to those whose names are loved and honored in every land, and whose gallant sons are even now showing their devotion to the country of their adoption by shedding their blood bravely in her defence. This feeling I know, by conversation, to be generally participated in by Irishmen whose industry has been blessed under the benign government of this Republic, and who (while they will not concede that Ireland is responsible for the rapine and cruelty that characterized the late disturbance,) only need a suggestion to step forward eagerly for the purpose of wiping out, so far as reparation can do so, the stain brought upon the name of a land where, be her faults or misfortunes what they may, the orphan was always cherished, and the stranger never sought hospitable shelter in vain.

I would then, through your influential columns, ask the Common Council to stay its action. Let the rebuilding of this asylum be the work of Irishmen, and of them alone. For the honor of that dear old isle—for the love of our mothers who repose there—by the teachings of the Christianity we profess, and in the name of a common humanity, let this work be undertaken at once, so that the smoking ruins of passion, prejudice and crime may be converted, by Ireland's sons, into a noble monument of liberal reparation and justice. To put the matter beyond reach of any political imputation, I propose that our honored fellow-citizen CHARLES O'CONOR—whom no one will accuse of being an Abolitionist, but whose generosity and love of justice we all admire—be made Treasurer; that a meeting be called under his auspices, with such men as JAS. T. BRADY, RICHARD O'GORMAN and JOHN E. DEVLIN, (whose sympathy I feel assured of, though never having consulted them,) and whatever be the sum necessary for the erection of a structure much superior to that destroyed—whether for $50,000 or $100,000—I feel assured there are Irishmen enough in this City ready to contribute it; and, as one of the humblest among them, I pledge myself for the two hundredth part, or, if necessary, the one hundredth part of the amount—$250 or $500. Requesting of you to help the good work along, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

A. F. WARBURTON.

### Naval Uniforms.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

We are this morning notified by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy of the following error in our descriptive circular of "Change of Uniform in Shoulder Straps:"

The anchor on Captain's strap should be 1½ inch, instead of 1¼ inch. Very respectfully, yours,

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN.

### The Capture of the Emma.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The morning papers, treating of the capture of the British steamer *Emma*, blockade runner, from Wilmington, (then on her fourth trip, having made three successful passages to and from Bermuda,) do not touch upon the strong points of the case.

She is commanded by a half-pay officer of the British navy. That is one point to be considered. The other is the capture aboard of her of ARNOLD HARRIS, lately of Washington, and one of the proprietors of *The States*, a rebel organ. You may have forgotten the manner of his going South. He remained in Washington until after the first battle of Bull Run. He then volunteered to go into the enemy's lines with one McGRAW, a creature of BUCHANAN's, professedly to recover the body of Col. CAMERON, brother of the then Secretary of War, who had fallen in battle. He went, but did not return. *He was captured by the enemy*, (in a Pickwickian sense,) and has never been known to have returned. He may have been over many a time. He went over to give the enemy information of our condition, and his then professions of Unionism were a good cloak for his traitorous designs. His leaving the South at this time is a good omen. Rats leave when the ship begins to sink, and this man who has plundered right and left—the North and the South—sees an end to his labors. He was always known as ARNOLD HARRIS. The entry of his name as "A. HARRIS" betokens an effort toward concealment. Does Marshal MURRAY know *who* his prisoner is?

There is another question about this capture that I wish you would answer: Has a passenger steamer like the *Arago* a right to make captures on the high seas? Is it piracy for her to have taken the *Emma*? Please instruct us on that point.

Yours, &c., MILES.

[The *Arago* is not strictly a "passenger steamer." She is an *armed Government transport*, and, as such, probably has a right to do her best to circumvent the enemies of the Government.—ED. TIMES.]

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

**"Children Teething."**—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

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**A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan,** Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

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The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

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**For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.**—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

## MARRIED.

MYERS—WESTON.—On Tuesday, July 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Bells, JAMES S. MYERS and Miss JULIET M. WESTON.

SHEAFE—MARCH.—In St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday, July 25, by Rev. Thomas Davies, JOHN HALE SHEAFE, Esq., of Boston, and LUCY DUDLEY, daughter of the late Thomas March, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

## DIED.

BARNARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 25, ELEANOR, daughter of George G. and Mary H. Barnard, and granddaughter of Daniel P. Barnard, Esq., aged 4 months.

COCK.—On Tuesday morning, July 28, ANN, widow of the late Peter Cock, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Matinecock, L. I., on Wednesday morning, July 29, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Monday, July 27, ARTHUR ALEXANDER, son of John S. and Jeannette Graham Brown, aged 9 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his parents' residence, Pacific-st., near Clove-road, Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUNHAM.—In Jersey City, on Monday, July 27, WILLIAM DUNHAM, in the 72d year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances, and also those of his son, William H. Dunham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of South 4th and Monmouth sts., Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 29, at 12 o'clock M.

EIGENBRODT.—On Sunday, July 26, SARAH EIGENBRODT, relict of Lewis E. A. Eigenbrodt, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, July 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The interment will be at Jamaica, L. I.

FERGUSON.—On Monday, July 27, ALBERT, beloved son of John and Rebecca Ferguson, aged 6 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Sanitary Police Force, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 228 West 24th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

HALL.—In Geneva, on Saturday, July 25, SALLY HAIGHT, wife of Abram B. Hall, and the mother of Mrs. T. P. Handy, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Rev. Samuel H. Hall, D. D., of Owego, in the 76th year of her age.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday morning, July 28, JULIA NICHOLS, infant daughter of John H. and Mary W. Johnson.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 218 East 50th-st., this (Wednesday) morning, July 29, at 10 o'clock.

KENT.—On Tuesday, July 28, at Oyster Bay, CLARENCE YOUNGS, son of James E. and Augusta E. Kent, aged 5 months and 25 days.

LEE.—On Monday, July 27, JOSEPHINE R., daughter of Mary Jane and Joseph R. Lee, aged 10 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 29, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 Douglass-st., Brooklyn.

LOUD.—On Monday, July 27, at Orange Lake, Newburgh, of water on the brain, LEROY LAFAYETTE, youngest son of George W. and Rachel L. Loud, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 190 Delancey-st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 2 o'clock.

Fare thee well, sweet bud of beauty,
Little angel, fare thee well;
For thou wert too pure and lovely,
In a world like this to dwell.

MULFORD.—In Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Sunday morning, July 26, WILLIS TOLES, only child of Lewis J. and Carrie T. Mulford, aged 9 months and 22 days.

OGDEN.—In Hoboken, N. J., SUSAN DAYTON, daughter of Frederick B. and Jane M. Ogden.

OAKLEY.—At Foster's Meadow, L. I., on Monday, July 27, Mr. JOHN OAKLEY, in the 89th year of his age.

His relatives, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, July 29, at 2 o'clock, at his residence. Carriages will be in waiting at Queens, to meet the morning train.

PATTERSON.—On Monday, July 27, HELEN, wife of Ariel Patterson, of paralysis, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, July 29, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

POSTLEY.—On Monday, July 13, in battle, at Donaldsonville, La., Lieut. DEVAN POSTLEY, son of William H. and Maria Louisa Postley, of the 174th regiment New-York Volunteers, and a member of the 2d company 7th regiment New-York State National Guards, aged 20 years and 11 months.

Lieut. Postley, was shot through the head and instantly killed, while in the act of recapturing a section of artillery which had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

His remains will be brought home for interment.

QUINTARD.—On Tuesday morning, July 28, FANNIE L. QUINTARD, daughter of George W. and Frances E. Quintard, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner 28th-st. and Madison-av., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, July 30.

TROTTER.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 28, CHARLES TROTTER, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 5th-av. and 133d-st., Harlem.

WAY.—On Monday, July 27, Mrs. ANN WAY, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas P. Way, No. 223 Lexington-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, July 29, at 4 o'clock.

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NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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The soldiers of the Potomac can bear testimony to its efficacy in curing of Diarrhœas and Dysenteries, for they, poor fellows, paid the sutlers last Summer as high as $1, when it was beyond our power to supply them for 25 cents, for a bottle of the Relief.

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—chew a little gum arabic, and avoid opiate mixtures.

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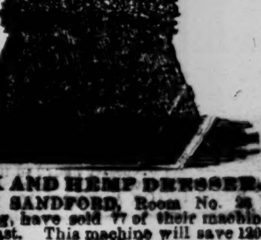
CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

*Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.*



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 28 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF [illegible] Operating and Consulting Surgeon, [illegible] Office consultations on the more obscure [illegible] of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, [illegible] [illegible] without the knife or ligature. [illegible] from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. [illegible]

A MAMMOTH CONTRACT.—The Hartford *Courant* states that Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH, the well-known machinists of that city, have contracted with the United States to build the machinery for three large steam frigates. Each of the engines to be built will have two sixty-inch cylinders, with three foot stroke, with four tubular boilers attached, each of about one hundred thousand pounds weight. The propeller screw for each of the vessels will be of composition, or gun metal, four bladed, and sixteen feet in diameter. The crank shafts will each be forged seventy-five feet long and thirteen inches in diameter.

The Government has fifteen of these steam vessels ordered to be built. The contract of WOODRUFF & BEACH will amount to about $1,500,000, and will be sufficient, as it is estimated, to keep a force of 500 men employed, without cessation, from twelve to fifteen months. It is further stated that so urgent is the Government to have this contract filled at the earliest possible day, men who are engaged as employes in the concern alluded to, will, on being drafted, be at once detailed for service there.

In order to execute this immense job, large additions are to be made both to the works of the establishment, and to the force employed therein. A new foundry, 240 by 65 feet, is to be built; the present extensive machine shop will be made double its present size; a boiler shop 150 feet long is to be erected, and the paraphernalia of steam hammers, lathes, furnaces, derricks and other mechanical appliances will be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent.

## Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persia | July 29 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Limerick | July 29 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Georgia | July 31 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of London | Aug. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Nova-Scotian | Aug. 1 | Quebec | Liverpool. |
| Hansa | Aug. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Africa | Aug. 5 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| City of New-York | Aug. 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Ceba | Aug. 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Scotia | Aug. 12 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Louisiana | Aug. 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| China | Aug. 16 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Arabia | Aug. 19 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Virginia | Aug. 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Germania | Aug. 22 | New-York | Southampton. |
| Great Eastern | Sept. 2 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Asia | Sept. 2 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Teutonia | Sept. 5 | New-York | Southampton. |
| Saxonia | Sept. 19 | New-York | Southampton. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hammonia | July 14 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Adriatic | July 15 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Glasgow | July 15 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Scotia | July 18 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Louisiana | July 21 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| City of Manchester | July 22 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| City of Cork | July 24 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Arabia | July 25 | Liverpool | Boston |
| Germania | July 28 | Southampton | New-York. |
| City of Baltimore | July 29 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Hibernia | July 29 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| China | Aug. 1 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Virginia | Aug. 5 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Asia | Aug. 8 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Teutonia | Aug. 11 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Columbia | Aug. 12 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Great Eastern | Aug. 2 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Persia | Aug. 15 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Carolina | Aug. 19 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Africa | Aug. 22 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Saxonia | Aug. 25 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Anglia | Aug. 26 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Scotia | Aug. 29 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Georgia | Sept. 2 | Liverpool | New-York. |

## For New-Orleans.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Evening Star | July 29 | New-York | New-Orleans. |
| Creole | July 28 | New-York | New-Orleans. |
| Columbia | Aug. 1 | New-York | New-Orleans. |
| Geo. Cromwell | Aug. 1 | New-York | New-Orleans. |

## Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Persia*, close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotian*, close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

## The Mails for New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Creole*, close on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., and those by the *Evening Star* at 2 P. M. on the same day.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Columbia*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

## The Mails for the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ariel*, close on Monday, Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.

## Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ........................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ........................5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at........................5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

# PROPOSALS

## PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 21st day of August, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for armored vessels of wood, to be propelled by two screws, acting independently of each other.

There will be for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical and placed immediately over the shaft. The diameter of each cylinder to be fifty-five inches, and the stroke of its piston three feet.

The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 900 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6½ feet length, and 22,500 square feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass. Shells to be ⅜ inch thick plate, with 7-16 inch thick bottoms and furnaces, and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch.

The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 15 feet diameter, and of 22 feet mean pitch, to have four blades, and to be two feet long. They will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull.

There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Dimpfel's No. 45, to blow into an air-tight fire-room. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam-pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval contracts are to be furnished.

The machinery to include all that is necessary for steaming the vessel, as coal bunkers, shaft alleys, &c., and is to be in all respects complete for that purpose, according to naval usages.

The designs, quality of material, and workmanship to be first class, according to naval standard. The parties will make their own general and working drawings, submitting the same to the Navy Department for approval before executing them.

Before a contract is made, the parties will be required to furnish a full and detailed specification.

The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different Navy-yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts; New-York and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals are to be indorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws*," to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

## ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 3d of August next, for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and flies of Linen Duck, to conform in size and workmanship to the standard samples to be seen at this office. Bidders will submit a sample, at least a yard in length, of the material of which they propose to make the Tents, and state the quantity they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries. A proper quantity must accompany the proposal.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

## CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:

60,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
3,000 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
3,000 pair Woolen Socks.
2,000 Mattresses.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE, whereby a great deal of money can be made; the article of extensive use and necessity; sure in its operation, cheaply made, and profits large.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

# HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FINE SHIFTing-top wagons, fine four and six-seat rockaways, Germantowns, sundowns, coaches, express depot wagons, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

# MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

# INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well-qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 8th-st., New-York.

MISS JAMES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At No. 54 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open on the 14th September. May be seen at that address after Sept. 1. Miss JAMES is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen: IN NEW-YORK—D. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cummings, B. H. Field, Esq., Edward Satterlee, Esq., John Jay, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, M. B. Field, Esq., J. W. Gerard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hawks, Baltimore; Hon. Edward Everett, Boston; Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, Michigan; Chief-Justice Taney, Washington; Pierre M. Irving, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Detroit; Hon. Robt. McClelland, Detroit; Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE will begin Sept. 8. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Boys thoroughly prepared for business life or college. Strict attention given to manners and character. Military drill practiced. Five vacancies. For circulars apply to
HARRY PECK, Principal, Greenwich, Conn.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 13 years.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

# TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A GRADUATE, and an educator who can produce most satisfactory testimonials, resulting from an experience of nearly ten years as head teacher in several of the largest and best schools in New-England, desires, with a view to devoting a portion of his time to literary pursuits, to hear of an opportunity to teach one or more classes in some institution, or to give private instruction during two or three hours of each day, in the classics, to young men fitting for college, or to any other young persons, in the mathematics, in elocution, or in the common English branches. References: Rev. Dr. Bellows, New-York; Rev. Dr. Tyng, New-York; Rev. Dr. Storrs, Brooklyn. Testimonials from the late Hon. Luther V. Bell, Charlestown, Mass.; from the late Frederick Emerson, Boston; from Rev. Wm. Barrows, Reading, Mass.; from Prof. William Russell, Lancaster, Mass.; and from Wm. B. Brown, Esq., Marblehead, Mass. The advertiser's address will be as follows: until Aug. 8, Boston, Mass.; between the 8th and the 30th, Derry, N. H.; subsequently to the 30th, Station D., New-York City. For any information which shall ultimately be of service to the undersigned, he will render a liberal compensation. HENRY A. LITTELL, late Head Teacher in the Highland Military School, Worcester, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL years experience in teaching, and who understands the management of youth, desires the principalship of an academy, or would undertake the classical department of an institution where a first-class teacher is required; testimonials from gentlemen of very high standing can be furnished; an interview or a correspondence is solicited. Address ALPHA, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR SCHOOLS AND families in all sections of the country. Wanted, this week, a native German governess, to teach French, German and piano, in this City. Schools and seminaries wanted for good teachers in the different States. Call at the N. T. Institute, or write. Address EDUCATIONAL, Letter Box No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR OR TEACHER.—Wanted, by a graduate of Yale College, a situation as private tutor or teacher; a situation in New-York City or Brooklyn preferred; the best of reference can be given. Address immediately A. K. SMITH, New-Haven, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—AN EFFICIENT TEACHER OF mathematics and natural science desires an engagement; best of testimonials given. Address, stating where an interview may be had, Mr. R. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A DISTRICT school in New-Jersey; salary $350 to $400; a student for ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church preferred. Address Box No. 3,538 Post-office, New-York.

# LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 28TH OF July, 1863, a round, blue enameled BROOCH, with dumb-bell pendant by chain, either in a Broadway and 42d-st. omnibus, or between Broadway and Nassau-st., in Maiden-lane. A liberal reward will be given on its delivery at No. 42 West 19th-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JULY 24, IN BROADWAY between 4th and Franklin sts., a lady's GOLD WATCH, with black steel chain and gold lockets attached. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded on returning it to the owner, at No. 74 Franklin-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

OWNERS WANTED FOR TWO GOLD watches, (one enameled,) 3 chains, 2 lockets, 2 breastpins, silk dresses, shawls, &c., taken by the Police; also for a $20 bill found in a 9th-av. stage. Inquire of the Property Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st.

FOUND—THIS MORNING, A WATCH. THE OWNer can have it on application to P. H. VANDERVOORT, Albemarle Hotel.

BOAT FOUND—NEAR STATEN ISLAND, adrift, about 22 feet long. Call at T. & S. C. WHITE'S, No. 183 Water-st.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 198,520, BETWEEN 19th-st. and the New-York and Erie Railroad Ferry. The finder will please leave the same at the Bowery Bank.

# FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

# PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

## METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

# AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

40 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Matti, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
39 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
64 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at
Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:

30 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN
ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS
from the following vessels:

ANNA,
ALABAMA,
ASCENSION,
ALLIGATOR,
CLOTILDA,
CLARA,
DOLPHIN,
L. DUDLEY,
DIANA,
EUGENIE,
EAGLE,
ELISHA BECKWITH,
A. T. BODGE,
HANDY,
HORTENSE,
LINNETT,
IDA,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
MAGGIE FULTON,
MATTIE,
ROSALIE,
RELAMPAGO,
THERESA No. 2,
JOE FLANNER,
JUNIPER,
NEPTUNE,
SEA BIRD.

Consisting of as follows:

Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st. 19 feet 1 inch, and in the rear 42 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side 52 feet, and on the northerly side 63 feet.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1863.
WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 43 William-st.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21 inst., at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.
WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

The above sale is further adjourned to July 30, inst., at same hour and place.
WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.
FRIDAY, July 31,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SPECIAL SALE.

By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $250,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.
July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.: $2,000 Peoria and Oquawka R. 1st Mortgage Bonds; $50,000 Peoria and Oquawka 2d Mortgage Bonds; $3,000 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. 2d Mortgage Bonds; $1,000 N. Y. and N. H. R. 7 ℔ cent. Bonds; 10 shares N. Y. and N. H. R. Co.

25 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co.; 16 shares North American Ins. Co. By order of the Executor of Wm. S. Darling, deceased.

10 shares Third Av. R. Co. | 5 shares Park Fire Ins. Co.
64 shares Broadway Bank. | 100 shares G'd Hill Min'g Co.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 48 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of 18th and G sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1863.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Quartermaster's Warehouse on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts.,

Ten tons of rags, more or less.
Terms cash.
E. E. CAMP,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

# AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 149 West 24th-st., near 8th-av.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a family going to Europe, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson, figured brocatel, gilt frame oval mirror, carved rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Stodart; rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, carved rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, &c.; mahogany chairs and rockers in hair cloth, extension dining table, painted and enameled cottage suite, window shades and curtains, mahogany bookcase, pt. and mahogany wardrobes, china, glass and kitchen ware; also, a large collection of valuable books, magazines, pamphlets, &c.

# REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS.
FARMS, STORES AND DWELLINGS FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, July 30, 1863, on the premises, at public auction, by Commissioners appointed to divide the estate of the late Darius Clagett, the rich estate known as "Pomona," the late residence of the deceased, situated about four and a-half miles north of Washington, immediately on Seventh-st. or Washington and Rockville Turnpike Road, and accessible by any of the public roads leading out of Washington north. It contains about three hundred acres, which will be divided into three parts, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Pomona is immediately adjoining the estates of Hon. Francis P. Blair and Hon. Montgomery Blair, and the estate of Capt. Carberry, and in the immediate neighborhood of the estates of G. W. Riggs, Esq.; W. T. Carroll, Esq.; Marshall Brown, Esq., and other citizens of Washington, and at a convenient distance from several churches of different denominations.

The beauty of the surrounding country, the natural beauties of the above property, and the high state of cultivation under which it has been for several years, render it unusually attractive. There are upon the place several fine springs of pure water. These, together with the fine stream of Rock Creek, which runs through the place, give ample supplies of water at all seasons.

The improvements consist of a convenient dwelling, large barn, workshop, root-house, spring-house, ice-house, overseer's house, and outhouses for hands, all in good order. Particular attention has been bestowed on the selection of the ornamental trees about the dwelling, and in regard to their position for ornament. There are also every variety of fruit—apples, peaches, pears, apricots, currants, cherries, grapes, the celebrated Lawton blackberry (cultivated,) and strawberries. The cultivated land is mostly set in clover and timothy. Great care has been bestowed upon the above property by placing a new fence of chestnut posts and rails around the whole boundary. By well manuring, the last Winter, of almost the entire surface, and the putting in of seasonable crops—the latter consisting of 40 acres in oats, 40 acres in corn, 200 bushels in potatoes, 2,000 cabbages, etc., together with a great variety of late vegetables, thus making an immediate occupation convenient and desirable.

Following the sale of the real estate will be a sale of the valuable

STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS,
Consisting of a great variety.

STORE FOR SALE ON PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will be sold on the premises, on Monday, Aug 3, 1863, as a portion of the above estate of the late Darius Clagett, a fine store, one of the best business stands in the city now occupied, and renting for about $2,000 per annum, situated in Pennsylvania-av., and near the corner of 9th-st., on the north side of the avenue. Also, to be sold, on the same day, one or more vacant lots on Pennsylvania-av., near 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO BE SOLD.

Three good dwelling-houses, belonging to the above estate of the late Darius Clagett, will be sold on the premises, on Tuesday, Aug. 4. All rented and occupied. Situated on Bridge-st., corner of Washington, near the Union Hotel, Georgetown, D. C.

TERMS OF SALE.

In disposing of all of the above property, the terms of sale will be: One third of the purchase money is to be paid in cash, and the residue in four equal installments, at six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest from the day of sale, for which the purchaser's bonds, payable to the heirs respectively, according to their interests in the property sold, secured to the satisfaction of a majority of the Commissioners, will be required.

For particulars in regard to all of the above property, inquire of WM. H. CLAGETT, Administrator, Washington, D. C.; James Towles, Wm. H. Gunnell, etc., Commissioners of Sale, D. C.; James C. McGuire & Co., Auctioneers, Washington, D. C.; and of Ethan Allen, Assistant United States District Attorney, City of New-York.

VILLA SITES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, near Port Chester.

This farm, formerly owned by John Hawkins, will be divided in three parcels, of about ten acres each, and sold a above mentioned. It is situated on Grace Church-street, within a half a mile of the railroad depot at Port Chester. Commands a view of Long Island Sound; is in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Peter H. Titus, Esq., Benjamin Loder, Esq., Dr. Ostrander, Mr. Wiggan and Mr. Bulkley.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the premises, if desired.

Sale peremptory, to close a trust.
Dated July 28, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

# COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land with large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks finely shaded with forest trees; a fine garden, vines and fruit trees in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or of ROBERT BAYARD, Esq., No. 12 Wall-st., who resides at the adjoining place.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A FINE RESIDENCE with 25 lots attached, 45 minutes from New-York; 2 minutes' walk from one depot and five from another; 28 trains per day to and from the City. The property cost over $6,000; can be sold if applied for immediately, for $3,000. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mt. Vernon. A beautiful plot of 20 acres of land, also for sale.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1¾ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE, 15 ACRES CHOICE land, large double house, lawn and shade, abundance of fruit, fine sea view, and all in good order, for sale very cheap on accommodating terms.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

# FARMS.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALLer place or a house and lot, the elegant farm of 240 acres, in a high state of cultivation, beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, midway of Stockport and Coxsackie depots, Hudson River Railroad. Half mile of handsome river front, and many beautiful building sites. Good sized dwelling, with stone kitchen, boiler room, and two wood-houses contiguous; smoke-house, ice-house, spring-house, two barns, hay press, two carriage houses, two pig-pens, two corn-cribs, hen-house, large cow and horse stables, extensive sheds, ox-cart house, carpenter shop, farming utensils of every kind in good order, stock, household furniture. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent., to suit the purchaser.
DANIEL B. ALGER, Stockport, Columbia Co.

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED AND VERY productive farm for sale; large fine buildings, in excellent order, well watered, abundance of all varieties of choice fruit, and convenient to the City. Also, several good farms to exchange.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

# TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Large first-class brown-stone three-story house, in one of the best localities in the city; all improvements. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 16 Court-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

# HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A FAMILY CONSISTING OF four adults, a small, nicely built house, in a good neighborhood, on west side of City, below 14th-st.; best of reference given as to respectability, &c. Address HOME, Station A.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL COTTAGE with small lot of ground, near and of easy access to the City. Address, stating location, description of property and terms, which must be low and easy, ALPHA, Box No. 136 *Times* Office, for one week.

# FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.
WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, on stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R. CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY notice is hereby given to all the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders of said Company, that meetings of the said Bondholders will be held at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on Thursday, the 30th of July instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to consider various questions of interest and importance which will then be presented.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
Approved, S. J. TILDEN, Trustee of First Mort.
E. W. HUTCHINGS
Trustee of Second Mortgage.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.

Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I am prepared to pay interest on the Income Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company to the 1st day of June, less Government tax, and to give in exchange for said bonds a coupon 3d mortgage bond, interest payable June and December, agreeable to vote of Board Directors, June, 1863. Holders will present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st., for the exchange and payment of interest. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
Late Treasurer.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf....No. 318....$57,920 83 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,022....250,102 41 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf....No. 416....5,624 03 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,023....8,827 50 } Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have opened Transfer Books for the transfer of stock of this Company in this City, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

Holders of stock certificate in the old Company must send them to A. S. DOWNS, Secretary of the Consolidated Company, for exchange.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, }
CHARLES L. FROST, } Committee.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, }
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO.,
(As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.
W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company will be paid at the Company's Office in New-York, on and after August 1, prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from July 29 to August 1, both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE, AUGUST 1, FROM the preferred sinking fund, Appleton Extension and Green Bay Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after Aug. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

# FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The coupons from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due Aug. 1, 1863, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st.
GEO. GREENE, President.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DIScount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

# DIVIDENDS

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared an Extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of August next. In future the Dividends will be paid on the first days of February and August. The tranfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from date until 4th prox.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (less the United States Government tax) has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., in this City. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on the 10th day of August next.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
July 22, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 5 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, inst. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

# INSURANCE.

CROTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE No. 180 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..............................$200,000.

This Company is now prepared to issue Policies against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE
At current rates.

DIRECTORS:

ANDREW WESSON, President.

| | |
|---|---|
| HENRY YOUNG | No. 22 John-st. |
| JAMES SUYDAM | No. 39 Nassau-st. |
| FISHER HOWE | Brooklyn White Lead Co. |
| WM. H. SMITH | firm of Wm. H. Smith & Sons. |
| JOHN WATSON | firm of Thorne, Watson & Butman. |
| WM. W. HURLBUT, late firm of Hurlbut, Van Volkenburgh & Co. | |
| F. W. MEYER | firm of H. & F. W. Meyer. |
| JAMES DEMAREST | firm of Dowley, Corners & Co. |
| S. M. BLAKE | No. 31 West 26th-st. |
| JOHN A. HADDEN | firm of Hadden & Co. |
| J. R. SCHUYLER | firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham. |
| C. P. BURDETT | firm of Burdett & Everett |
| E. L. BUSHNELL | No. 35 Spruce-st. |
| WM. G. READ | firm of Read, Drexel & Co. |
| JAMES D. SMITH | firm of James Low & Co. |
| E. L. CORNING | firm of H. K. Corning, Son & Co. |
| JOHN E. WYLIE | firm of Wylie & Wade. |
| SETH W. HALE | firm of Carter, Hale & Co. |
| EZRA M. FROST | firm of Cunningham, Frost & Throckmorton. |
| ALBERT JEWETT | firm of Albert Jewett & Co. |
| C. B. KNEVALS | firm of Wylie & Knevals. |
| C. W. BLOSSOM | late firm of B. Blossom & Son. |
| JAMES F. WENMAN | No. 146 Pearl-st. |
| D. S. BARNES | firm of D. S. Barnes & Co. |
| THATCHER M. ADAMS | firm of Adams & Young. |
| A. G. PHELPS STOKES | firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. |
| C. W. BURTON | firm of Bentley & Burton. |
| EDWARD TODD | firm of Mable, Todd & Co. |
| J. NELSON TAPPAN | No. 77 Water-st. |
| A. S. RICHARDS | firm of Richards & Whiting. |
| JAMES M. GRIGGS | firm of Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury. |
| C. S. PARSONS, Jr. | firm of C. S. Parsons & Sons. |
| WM. WALTER PHELPS | No. 45 Wall-st. |
| C. E. POND | firm of Cooper & Pond. |

SILAS G. BUTLER, Secretary.

## MEDICAL.

**AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!**

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor. No. 647 Broadway, [up stairs,] New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE** shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

**SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY** consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.**—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st, (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

**DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y.** University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE** confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES** the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

**DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS** are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

**DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN** the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR.** WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

**DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO.** 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

**ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES** where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER** has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS** day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

W. A. CHILDS.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

**MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS** day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1863.

## BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

### SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.

H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

**BRIDGEWATER PAINT**

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

**COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS** and other States and Notary—No. 6 Beekman-st. over Park Bank—Room No. 9—second floor.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Forty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE** per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

**THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS** will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH** of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS**, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

**THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS** of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

**THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE** Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

## SAVINGS BANKS

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96** Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER** of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

## DRY GOODS

### R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.

LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS. MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.

N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

**DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.—PRE**paratory to making extensive alterations and improvements in my already large and commodious store, I will offer for sale for the next thirty days one of the largest and best selected stocks of Summer Dress Goods ever exhibited in Brooklyn, together with other Summer Goods, at a very great reduction in prices—being determined to reduce my stock to the lowest possible point, to make room for an extensive stock of goods for the Autumn trade.

WALTER LOCKWOOD,
No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## SEWING MACHINES.

**SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND** FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

**PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE** Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 655 Post Office.

## SHIPPING

### STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

| From LIVERPOOL, | From NEW-YORK, |
|---|---|
| WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, | WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, |
| at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely. |

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from............$95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables............$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food............$50

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool............$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GEORGIA | 2,876 | Gleadell, | Friday, 31st July. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Brooking, | Friday, 14th August. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Milburn, | Friday, 28th August. |
| CAROLINA | 2,978 | Pearce. | |

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class............$90 }
Second-class............60 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class............35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage............80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage............65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

### THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin............$126
Second Cabin............88
Steerage............25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

### STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

Passage $60. Freight at reduced rates.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after Friday. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander.

In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,** touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON............Saturday............Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK............Saturday............Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday............Aug. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $80 | Steerage | $32 50 |
| First cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 35 50 |
| First cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 50 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 50 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, July 29; has splendid accommodations for a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

**STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT** QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship

CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,

Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin............$80
Second Cabin............50
Steerage............30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA,** for Liverpool.—The PERSIA, E. S. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 29th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 12 to 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail 12th August.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PRO**vide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.** —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.**—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st

## STATIONERY.

### SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

### THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

**FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF** the congregation of the R. D. Church, at Gravesend, will hold a fair and festival in the basement of their Church, on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 29th and 30th. All are respectfully invited to attend.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.**

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 2½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY** RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:5 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 1:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED** accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syossett, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.** Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:**

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

**LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE** BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

**NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS** leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

## STEAMBOATS.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE** and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

**FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGH**lands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

**DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART**ford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

**FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH**HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

**FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE** LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

**CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON** leaves Christopher-st. at 9¾, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE** steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.**—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT** accommodations may be had, by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

**BOARD WANTED—ROOM PRETTILY FUR**nished, in a small private family, in a genteel neighborhood, above 10th-st. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, S. F. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

**BOARD WANTED.—AN OPERATOR ON THE** sewing machine wishes board in a respectable house; would be absent through the day. Terms must be reasonable. Address M. P., No. 226 Sullivan-st., Room No. 1.

**AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO** let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

**A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A** single gentleman, without board. For particulars inquire at No. 68 Pike-st.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—** Within two hours' ride of the City, by two gentlemen and their wives; a farm-house in a hilly district preferred. Address K. C., Box No. 2,150 New-York City Post Office, stating terms, means of access, and full particulars.

**COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GEN**tleman, for himself, two children and nurse, in some quiet family near the City. Address W., Box No. 1,267 Post-office.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**THE CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER** County, is most beautifully situated on the Sound. Several fine rooms (just vacated) on the south front, with beautiful views of the water, to let for the rest of the season. Ample stable room, bathing beach 150 feet from the house; rowing, sailing, fishing, &c. Distance, by New-Haven Railroad, 25 miles.

A. PARKER, Proprietor.

**CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS** favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

**CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH,** N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time two hours.

J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

## PERSONAL.

**"PETER'S" MASTER IS VERY ANXIOUS** to hear from his sister. A letter may be safely addressed, as of old, if sent immediately. Write at once and fully.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—** Wanted, a situation by a smart capable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is economical, obliging and trusty; an excellent washer and ironer; willing, respectful and neat; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

**AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—** Situations wanted as cook, washer and ironer, chamberwork and waiting, by two sisters, who wish to go together; the best of references given from first-class private families. Can be seen at A. M. SEE'S, 12 4th-av.

**AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK** by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references from her last place. Apply at No. 87 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

**AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECT**able and well recommended young woman desires a situation in City or country as cook and laundress, or for general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—** Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of pastry; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 34 East 16th-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—** A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid and to assist with washing. City reference given. Call at No. 163 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A** young woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or can do plain sewing. Good City reference can be given. No objections to the country. Call at No. 311 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

**AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANT**ed, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a young girl; has the best of City references. Call at No. 101 East 52d-st., near 3d-av., or address L. J. Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WANTS** to engage by the day or week to sew; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's sewing-machines. Call at No. 59 East Houston-st.

**AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A** respectable Protestant girl desires a situation in the country as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has excellent recommendations from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, No. 143 Grand-st.

**AT THE OLD INSTITUTE, NO. 149** Grand-st., 20 years established, continues to keep first-class servants for the City or country, of all nations. Excellent cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed; also coachmen and useful men, &c.

**AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS'** Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places; also German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

### MALES.

**AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A** situation as general clerk or light porter in any good mercantile business, to make himself generally useful, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

**AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUA**tion by a young man of several years' experience in book-keeping by double entry; salary, first year, not so much an object as a permanent situation; will furnish City reference. Address J. C. A., Box 153 *Times* Office.

**AS OUT-DOOR SALESMAN, &c.—WANT**ed, a situation as out-door salesman or general clerk in any good mercantile business by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

**AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE** man wants employment as coachman in City or country; fully understands it in every manner; has good reference. Address M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUA**tion wanted by a competent single man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference for the City or country. Call at No 149 Grand-st.

**AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A** situation wanted by a single man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good references. Address M. W., Coachman, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED,** a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office

**AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY** a single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom, and good steady driver; has no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Address L. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE** man, a situation as coachman in a private family; understands the proper care of horses, carriages and harness, and all necessary duties around a place. Address S. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—A RE**spectable Protestant man wishes a situation as above; is a good hand with cattle and horses; can give good references as to character, capacity, &c. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

**AS PORTER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS POR**ter, by an American man, who would be found willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as employment. A note addressed to T. W. R., No. 113 West 15th-st., will be attended to. City reference given.

**AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS** waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; best of City references. Call on or address, at Messrs. Park & Tilford's, No. 921 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., for two days.

**A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF AM**ple experience, who has the best of City reference, is desirous of finding a position in some clothing house in the West or South. Address W. O. F., for one week, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

**BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATION WANTED** for a man and wife, without incumbrance; the man is an experienced hand with horses, and thoroughly understands their management; the wife is an excellent cook and laundress; City or country, any distance; have the highest testimonials. To be seen at No. 15 Court-st, Brooklyn.

**BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANT**ed: man as gardener; wife as cook or dairywoman; no family, and Protestants; would take charge of a small place. Call on or address X., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

## HELP WANTED

**A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED** single man, fully competent to take charge of a place of six acres; also two horses and one cow; will be boarded and lodged; reliable references required. Address, stating wages, reference from last employer and real name, Box No. 176 Sing-Sing, Westchester County, N.Y.

**A GARDENER.—WANTED, A MAN TO TAKE** charge of a small place in the country; must understand fruit and vegetable gardening, care of horse and cow; must have good recommendations. Call at No. 455 10th-av.

**A COOK.—WANTED, A COLORED WOMAN AS** first-class cook to go in the country. Apply at No. 15 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. References required.

**A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, INTELLIGENT** boy, who is quick and correct at figures and a handsome writer; salary $100 for first year. Apply, with specimens of penmanship and references, to Box No. 2,019 Post-office.

**OFFICE BOY WANTED.—WANTED, IN AN** office down town, an active lad of 16 to 17 years: one who lives in Brooklyn and can board at home with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 583 Post-office.

**WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK AND AN ER**rand boy, in a wholesale fancy goods or notion house. The entry clerk must write a rapid plain hand, be correct at figures and unmarried. The boy must write a plain hand, and live with his parents. Address, in handwriting of the applicant, with references, Box No. 3,584 Post-office.

**WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO** travel and get orders for hoop skirts: one who has had experience as an agent or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—1,000 CLOAK MAKERS.—WE WANT** immediately 1,000 experienced hands, to work on cloaks and mantillas; also, first-class stitchers, to run Grover & Baker's machines. Apply, this day, to ALLEN & PAINE, rear entrance, No. 384 Broadway.

**PAPER HANGINGS TRAVELER.—WANT**ed, a first-class man; one who is acquainted with Western trade preferred. Address Box No. 1,907 General Post-office, immediately.

**WANTED—IN A GROCERY-STORE, A YOUNG** man who resides with his parents in the lower part of the City. Apply at No. 309 Water-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS VALET, TO GO** to California with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

**WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAM**er, a clerk for a railroad ticket office. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

**WANTED—FOR A MONTH OR TWO, ON A FARM** near the City, a man that can mow and cradle, &c. Apply at No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 6, third story.

**$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS** wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

**COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO SOLOMON KIPP.**—Clam-bake, Fish and Clam Chowder, at the River House, Harlem, 133d-st., one block from the terminus of the Third-av. Railroad, on THURSDAY, July 30, 1863. Tickets, $1. Cook Committee—Matthew H. Chase, Chairman, Jas. English, Barnard Rice, Jos. Alder, R. C. Montgomery, W. P. Denman, Isaac A. Moran, Thomas Miller and A. Myers, of Harlem; James McMillen and John B. Haskins, of Fordham; Geo. W. Lent, Chas. L. Church, Jesse West.

**YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE YACHT, OF 14** tons, a fast sailer, and in first rate order and well found. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing on MONDAY, July 27, 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE,
and
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of
SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DANCERS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS.

This splendid band has acquired unbounded popularity during their short engagement, but their previous arrangements forbid their longer stay at the Museum and the manager has provided
OTHER RICH NOVELTIES,
which also compel him to make
THIS THE LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of this talented and attractive
TROUPE OF ETHIOPIANS,
hence this week is the last to witness their
RICH AND LAUGHABLE PERFORMANCES.
They have prepared a
SPLENDID BILL OF FARE
for their last week's entertainment, and the manager feels confident that his patrons will find
THE OLD AMERICAN MUSEUM
as attractive as ever, and during this hot weather
THE COOLEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE
place in the City.
ONE WEEK MORE ALSO AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the celebrated Tight-Rope Performers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists, the
DENIER BROTHERS,
whose feats of agility and daring outvie even
THE FAMOUS BLONDIN.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
Daily at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, P. M.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
SATURDAY NEXT, Aug. 1,
SANDFORD'S COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT.

### WINTER GARDEN.

Under the management of
Miss EMILY THORNE and
Mr. MARK SMITH.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE SEASON, and
THIRD WEEK OF
Mr. FRANK WOOD'S
New and highly successful Burlesque,
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
In which
Mr. SETCHELL
And the talented Company are nightly received with peals of laughter.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Capital burlesque, admirable cast, delightful music. * * * We have had nothing so good since the days of Mitchell's Olympic."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"The burlesque was a complete success."—*N. Y. Times.*

"The best burlesque ever written by an American. * * * For almost the first time in New-York, we have a company all of which are good burlesque actors."—*N. Y. World.*

"The piece has achieved a perfect success."—*Evening Post.*

"Abounds in good jokes, bad puns, (all the funnier for that,) capital songs, and is admirably acted."—*N. Y. Daily News.*

"Has made a decided hit, and is received with shouts of laughter and bursts of applause."—*N. Y. Express.*

"Mais bah! L'on rit souvent."—*Messenger Franco-Americain.*

The burlesque will be played
EVERY EVENING.

Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan and Mrs. Floyd in the cast.

On WEDNESDAY, July 29, the performance will commence with (last time) the sparkling comedietta of
CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1,
BENEFIT OF MR. SETCHELL.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............MR. WM. WHEATLEY
THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE COUNTRY.
Commence at 8; conclude 10:40.
EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE THIRD MONTH.
John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama, entitled the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
THE GREAT SUCCESS
Of which is beyond
ALL PRECEDENT,
120,000!—120,000! persons having witnessed this
PEERLESS AND BEAUTIFUL PLAY.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
MR. COLLINS,
who has bought the sole right of representation of the Duke's Motto in America, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
in his remarkable personation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
With a distribution of characters embracing every name connected with
THIS UNEQUALED COMPANY.
Splendid new Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, &c.
GRAND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.
And delightful selections of Music, under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

### DODWORTH HALL.

Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON, assisted by Prof. J. B. BROWN, will give a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 30, at 8 o'clock. Mr. B. P. MALLATRAT, the popular violinist, and Mr. J. M. LORETZ, composer and pianist, have kindly volunteered. Tickets, 50 cents. To be obtained at the door.

## THE TURF.

### RUNNING RACES

AT SARATOGA.

The Summer meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for running races, will be held on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August. Several races will be run each day. All the horses recently at the Paterson, Philadelphia and Centreville meetings, with others from Kentucky and the Canadas, will be in attendance, and capital racing is anticipated.

Races to commence at 11 o'clock each day.

Tickets of admission, $1.

### THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—On THURSDAY, July 30, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match of $1,200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. D. Tallman names blk. s. *Henry Clay*, wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds; H. Woodruff names b. g. *Nutwood*, wagon and driver to weigh 265 pounds. Cars will leave the Fulton and Williamsburgh ferries every five minutes for East New-York, and South ferry every hour, for the Course, returning when the race is over.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

## MUSICAL.

### BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

### STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

### RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

### $225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

**MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFAC**TURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $600 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

**CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S** NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st. corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

**BOARDMAN, GREY & CO.,** PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

## EXCURSIONS.

**EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.** —Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7¼ A. M.; 30th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

**TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP** VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

**TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE**wheel steamboats, and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office, No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow.

HENRY MALLAN.

# OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

## The Siege of Fort Wagner Still in Progress.

### Heavy Firing Said to Have Been Heard on the 26th.

The schooner Albert Mason, Capt. DOUGLAS, arrived yesterday in ballast, from Port Royal, S. C., which place she is reported to have left on the morning of Sunday, the 26th. Capt. DOUGLAS states that the bombardment of Fort Wagner was in progress when he left Port Royal, and that on the evening of the 26th, when off Charleston Bar, he heard heavy firing, proving that hostilities had not been discontinued.

This report confirms the statement respecting the renewal of the attack, which has reached us through Richmond papers of the 26th.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE SOUTH.

The steamship Star of the South, WOODHULL, from Charleston Bar on the 25th, at noon, arrived last evening. She towed the United States steam battery Passaic from this port, and left her off Charleston bar. Capt. WOODHULL reports, that when he left the bar the siege of Wagner still continued, as cannonading was distinctly heard and the shells were visible.

### THE REPULSE AT FORT WAGNER.

A private letter from a Philadelphian, who is on one of the gunboats off Fort Wagner, dated July 22, says:

"As I expected, we went into action in company with four other wooden gunboats. We attacked Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, which is called by military men the key to Charleston, as it fronts the weak side of Sumter. We engaged it four days at long range, with 20-second shell. Sumter, Moultrie and Wagner all rained upon us a shower of shot and shell, but fortunately nobody was hurt. On the morning of the fifth day the flagship signaled for a general engagement. At 10 o'clock we all steamed up to Wagner, which is about a quarter of a mile from Sumter, the iron-clad fleet running within one hundred yards of the fort. The fleet comprises the *Paul Jones, Wissahickon, Ottawa, Chippewa* and the *Seneca*; the iron fleet, five Monitors, and the *Ironsides*, the latter carrying sixteen 11-inch guns and four 200-pound rifles. We commenced and kept up firing until 3 o'clock, when we ceased by mutual consent, to watch the iron-clad fleet. The land force was drawn up in line of battle to charge, and at 6 o'clock they signaled to cease firing, and then they charged. As the iron-clads ceased firing, a steamer came out from behind Sumter with reinforcements, and landed on the island, and fought till 12 o'clock, and then surrendered to us. When this was known at Sumter all the rebel forts opened, and broadside after broadside came plunging and tearing among the tired and worn-out troops, almost annihilating them. The water was too low for our fleet to go and engage Sumter and Moultrie, although those forts had been firing incessantly at the fleet, they had no effect whatever, the substance was, we met with a tremendous defeat after so complete a victory. To day is spent in burying the dead, and to-morrow I suppose we will go in again, as Fort Wagner is completely demolished, and the Admiral says Sumter must fall. We lay inside of the bar in range of the forts all the time."

### ORDER BY GEN. GILLMORE.

After the first success in Charleston harbor on the 10th inst., Gen. GILLMORE issued the following address to his troops:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The Brigadier-General Commanding, presents his congratulations and thanks to the army which he has the honor to command, for their brilliant victory of the 10th inst., which places them three miles nearer the rebel stronghold of Sumter, the first, among all our country's defences, against foreign foes, that felt the polluting tread of traitors.

Our labors, however, are not over; they are just begun; and while the spires of the rebel city still loom up in the dim distance, hardships and privations must be endured, before our hopes and expectations can find their full fruition in victory.

Let us emulate the heroic deeds of our brothers in arms at Gettysburgh and Vicksburgh, and add to that roll of fame which will be transmitted to a grateful posterity.

Special thanks are due to Brig.-Gen. VODGES and his command for the untiring energy and patient endurance displayed by them in erecting the batteries on Folly Island under every conceivable disadvantage, and to Brig.-Gen. GEO. C. STRONG and his command, for the heroic gallantry with which they carried the enemy's batteries on Morris Island, this being the first instance during the war in which powerful batteries have been assaulted successfully by a column disembarked under a heavy artillery fire.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

# MORGAN AND HIS OFFICERS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 28.

JOHN MORGAN, Col. CLUKE, and about thirty other rebel officers, arrived here last night, and were taken to the City Prison.

# THE DRAFT.

### A General Skedaddle of Substitutes in New-Bedford, Mass.

*From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, July 27.*

Eight of the ten substitutes, who had been accepted, clothed with regular army suits, and quartered for safe-keeping in Pierian Hall, skedaddled sometime between 2 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by lowering themselves from a front window to the sidewalk on Fourth-street. The deserters cut their blankets into strips, knotted them together, and then, probably, drew up the rope with which some accomplices outside furnished them, and by which they effected their escape.

GIBSON, one of the two remaining, and who says he did not enlist to desert, states that about 2 o'clock he woke, and found the watchmen, who were appointed to keep guard in the hall, walking near the platform on which the men were lying. One of the latter requested the watchmen to sit down and keep quiet, as he wanted to go to sleep. He, GIBSON, then fell asleep. On waking again at 4 o'clock, he found the eight men gone, the window open, and the rope hanging as they left it. He immediately sung out to the watchmen, who were in the chairs at the other extremity of the hall, *"Say, say, your men have gone!"*

The deserters left their uniforms, blankets, &c., and, being well supplied with money, are probably far away by this time. In this instance, Capt. HATCH, the Provost-Marshal, took what we should have regarded, under all the circumstances, as ample precautions; but the next who attempt to escape will find a different job on their hands. The names of the fugitives are as follows: JOHN RILEY and WM. JOHNSON, of Ireland; SANDERSON HOWARD, JAMES WRIGHT and JOHN RICE, from New-Brunswick; DANIEL WILLIAMS and CHAS. W. WHITE, from Canada; and JAS. GREENE, from New-York.

It is suggested that Capt. HATCH have photographs taken of his next batch of substitutes, as aids to their recovery, if they stray away.

### Proclamation by the Governor of New-Jersey

*To the People of New-Jersey:*

No draft has been ordered in New-Jersey. Every volunteer mustered into the United States service for three years, within thirty days, will cause an abatement *pro tanto* of New-Jersey's quota of the draft, should one be ordered. If 8,783 volunteers be raised in the State in thirty days there will be no draft. There will, in no event, be a draft for any alleged previous deficiency. The quota of each township and ward toward the 8,783 men will be published as soon as possible by the Adjutant-General of the State, and each township and ward will receive credit for the number of men furnished.

New-Jersey has thus far furnished all men asked of her without drafting, and it would be a source of pride and gratification should she continue to fill her quota of troops by volunteering.

There is now in progress of formation in this State, under my direction, one regiment of volunteer cavalry at Trenton, two regiments of infantry at Newark and Flemington, respectively, and one battery of artillery at Hoboken. The formation of an infantry regiment will be immediately commenced at Freehold, and another at Beverly, and a battery will be authorized in a few days at Trenton. A special effort will also be made to enlist men for the old regiments. I earnestly call upon the citizens of this State to make every effort to raise these troops by the payment of additional bounties, through public meetings and personal exertion. Let the authorities of the cities and townships determine to raise their quotas. By this means, in 1862, 11,600 were raised in fifteen days.

The bounties now paid by the Government are $100 to new recruits and $400 to veterans. Every single man will be entitled to $2 per month from the State, and the families of married men and widowed mothers of single men dependent on them for support to $6 per month besides the monthly pay from the Government. If, in addition, liberal bounties are paid by municipalities and individuals, the men can be raised.

Let every citizen of New-Jersey commence the work at once, and the desired result will be attained. Do not wait for the quota of the townships, which will be furnished in a few days.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at Trenton,
[L. S.] this twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. JOEL PARKER.
Attest: S. M. DICKINSON, Private Secretary.

### About the Draft in this City.

Provost-Marshal NUGENT has received no further instructions relative to a renewal of the draft, but he expects to receive orders to proceed with the drawing as soon as the question is settled with regard to the quota due from this City. All sorts of absurd claims are being urged upon the Government authorities relative to the troops heretofore furnished by this City, some even going so far as to claim that New-York has furnished an excess over her quota in previous calls sufficient to cover the entire number now required of this City. The Government certainly ought to be able to ascertain the facts about this matter, and the sooner this is done, and the draft resumed here, if, as there is no doubt, it is to be resumed, the better will it be for all concerned. The acts of the mob have had the effect to annul all opposition to the draft among thinking people, and there is an anxious desire on the part of law-abiding citizens that the law should be obeyed here as elsewhere, and that New-York has no right or reason to refuse or evade furnishing her just quota of recruits. We are informed by Provost-Marshal NUGENT that the enrollment is completed in all the districts, and he is ready to resume the draft at any time. The statement in a morning paper, that the enrollment in the Fourth District was only completed on Monday last, is incorrect. It has been completed in all the Districts for more than a week. Duplicates of each enrollment list are preserved, and nothing would be gained by the mob if they succeeded in destroying the list kept at the place of drafting. It is scarcely probable, however, that there will be any interference with the drawing, whenever it is resumed. It is a notable fact in the late riots, that the mob attacked only such places as were known to be without the means of resistance. Hereafter they will find few places that are not prepared to meet them.

### Drafting and Volunteering.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am subject to draft. I am a married man, with young children dependent upon me for support. Although poor, as the world goes, I could manage to pay the $300 exemption fee; yet if I am drafted I shall go into the ranks and do my duty to my country there to the best of my ability, feeling that neither I nor my children can be called upon to make too great a sacrifice. Out of my small immediate family circle two of the three unmarried members are already in the field, and the third said to me a year ago, "I feel no special call to volunteer to go into the ranks while there is not absolute necessity for my services, but let the Government exercise its authority and draft me and I will go with all my heart." I now feel as he then did and still does, and I find that many of my acquaintances are like minded. If the Government goes on with the draft, and the lot falls upon me, I shall go with all my heart. If after the draft an emergency rises which makes the services of all men like me necessary, I will volunteer. But if the Government shrinks back from the Copperhead threatenings, the mob, and the so-called State Sovereignty theory, (which is at the bottom of the rebellion,) I shall not *volunteer*. And for these reasons: A nation which in its hour of extremest need has not the right or the power to command the services of its citizens is not fit to exist; a Government which cannot carry into execution an act of the representatives of the people is not worthy to be defended.

I will add a word about this *"sister State"* talk, of which recently we hear so much in some quarters. One of my cousins was in one of the regiments which went into Pennsylvania when LEE came northward. Telling us the other evening about the Governor's speeches to the regiments when they came home, he spoke much in these words: "SEYMOUR keeps thanking us for our alacrity in going to the aid of a sister State. I'm sick of it. I didn't go to the aid of a sister State. I went to defend my country and my countrymen, and to put down rebels against my Government. What do I care about a sister State? I don't care a button whether Pennsylvania remains a single sister, or marrys Maryland, or divides herself into an interesting pair of female twins. The people there are my countrymen and the soil is part of my country, and they would be in any case. So far as mere Pennsylvania is concerned, I must say we didn't find many men between York and Harrisburgh that were worth drawing a trigger for. Many of them told us that they would as soon see the rebels as us. We went to put down the Southern rebels against the Government, and we came back to put down rebels, not against State law or legal process, but against an Act of Congress; and SEYMOUR doesn't say a word to us about either; but crams us with sister States and himself as Commander-in-Chief. I'm sick and tired of hearing such stuff." I must say that I agreed with my militia kinsman. CONSCRIPT.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

# FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

### The Condition of Memphis—Business in the Hands of Sharpers—Protest of Merchants against the Revenue Tax—The Guerrillas Disappearing from Tennessee—Sentiments of Rebel Prisoners—Vicksburgh Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 20, 1863.

Memphis, which before its capture, was one of the most rabid secession cities in the South, has become thoroughly tamed, and is at present a very model of quietness and regularity. This, however, is simply resignation, and neither loyalty nor conviction; those who were Secessionists one year ago, are just as much so to-day in their hearts as ever. Their hatred of the Yankees is no less intense, and their love for the ragged imposition instituted by JEFF. DAVIS is still cherished with a fidelity worthy a better cause.

There remains in the city but a portion of the old citizens, the balance are vagabondizing in Dixie, or are carrying a musket in the Southern army, or have left their bones on the hundred battle-fields of the South. Their residences here have been siezed by the Government, and to-day the palatial dwellings of many an old aristocrat are occupied by National officials, and the hordes of Jews, who follow in the rear of an army, like wolves behind the hunters. Very few of the business houses are conducted by the old firms; but in place of them we have a crowd of cormorants, who chatter to each other in unknown tongues, or sit in swarthy silence, waiting for victims, whom they can prey upon to the extent of five hundred or one thousand per cent. profit on every article of commerce. The entire character of this place has been changed since the advent of the National forces, and Memphis bears scarcely the slightest resemblance to the beautiful, wealthy and thrifty place of ante-rebellion days. Her richest men are dead, banished or bankrupt; strange faces fill all her offices of trust and occupy all the avenues of business; bayonets gleam at every gathering, and the tramp of the patrol is heard everywhere, at all hours of the day and night, enforcing upon the people that loyalty which they will not receive through conviction. Truly the way of the transgressor is hard, and none have found it more so than this once delightful place.

It is very likely that much of the present dullness is owing to the course Government has taken with reference to importations. As matters are at present, a wholesale dealer has to pay in licenses considerably more per month than he can make upon the limited amount of goods that he is allowed to bring in—a circumstance which, as will readily be appreciated, has a decided tendency to depress, instead of giving vitality to commerce. In course of time, it is to be hoped, Government will institute a more liberal and enlightened policy, a policy which will not force dealers, in order to clear themselves, to charge a consumer more than ten times what an article is worth.

A few roaming bands of guerrillas, who are organized not from motives of patriotism, but with a view to robbery and assassination, continue to infest Tennessee at various points between here and the Tennessee River. They are, however, being slowly but surely driven off or exterminated by HATCH and COMYNE—two of the most dashing and indefatigable cavalry officers that ever swung a sabre. Between them they have made the business of horse-stealing, house-burning and bushwhacking much more hazardous than is desired by the ragged vagabonds under RICHARDSON, FORREST, SOL STREET, and other cut-throats, who have so long infested Western Tennessee. The prospect seems fair, that in a very few weeks the whole State will be completely and forever purged of the horse-thieves that so long have plundered and disturbed the citizens of Tennessee.

The following resolution, passed yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce, will show one of the grievances of which merchants here complain:

*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the city of Memphis and the district immediately surrounding the same, together with the whole State of Tennessee, has been by the President of the United States declared to be in insurrection against said United States, at the same time a tax being charged by the regular deputized agents for the collection of revenue taxes in the United States, we, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, merchants and business men of the city of Memphis, do hereby solemnly protest against the assessment of taxes as aforesaid, unless the proclamation of the President referred to shall be revoked by the same.

Yesterday a steamer came up from below, having on board seven hundred and fifty prisoners, a majority of whom were from Vicksburgh, the balance from JOHNSTON'S army. Those from Vicksburgh had refused to be paroled, but, instead, have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government, and propose hereafter to lead some other life than fighting for a bankrupt Confederacy, whose assets are reduced to corn meal, mule meat and irredeemable shinplasters. To-day another boat arrived having on board one hundred and fifty Confederate officers from Port Hudson, who are destined to spend the balance of the heated term in the cooler regions of the salubrious North.

Generally, they seem rather despondent for the Confederacy, as they learn that they have not taken Washington, recaptured New-Orleans, nor sacked New-York and Philadelphia—all of which they believed while being invested at Port Hudson. Many of them say that they won't accept peace—they have lost all their fortunes in the war, and now have nothing to live for. As soon as exchanged they will commence fighting again, and continue to fight until exterminated. Such is their tone of thought, and I have no doubt but that many of them will act precisely in this manner until they are all killed off. Some few of the officers declare it to be their intention to leave the Confederate service and take the oath of allegiance to the Government as soon as they get North—a privilege which will doubtless be granted them at the proper time.

The weather at Vicksburgh is intensely hot, and our armies are suffering greatly from sickness. No cases of yellow fever have yet appeared, but it is thought that the great humidity which for a long time has characterized the condition of the atmosphere indicates that the present season will be pestilential. PEMBERTON'S forces, to the number of 30,000, with one wagon to each regiment, and six days' rations, left Vicksburgh on the 12th, for Tallegada, Ala. JOHNSON was still retreating, and it is believed by his friends that he will succeed in crossing Tombigbee River with the main body of his army.

It is not believed that there will be very great activity in Gen. GRANT'S army for the next six weeks, beyond the establishment of a new line of operations for the Fall campaign. GALWAY.

# THE TURF.

### Trotting Match Between Gentlemen's Horses for $1,000 on Fashion Course.

A trotting match took place yesterday on the Fashion Course between the sorrel mare, *Minnie Whitlock*, and the bay gelding, *Pulaski*—both horses being celebrated fast roadsters, belonging to private gentlemen. The same horses trotted together last week, and after an exciting and well-contested trial of five heats, it resulted in favor of *Minnie*.

The contest yesterday resulted in favor of *Pulaski*, after four well contested heats, *Minnie* only winning the second one, and making some bad breaks on the others, although showing the most speed.

*First Heat.*—*Pulaski* had the pole, which, after a neck-and-neck race to the three-quarter turn, was taken from him by *Minnie*, who led him handsomely on the home-stretch, but broke up as she neared the distance stand, and lost the heat by a length.

*Second Heat.*—It was a neck-and-neck race to near the half mile, where *Pulaski* broke up, and *Minnie* came over the score a length and a half in front.

*Third Heat.*—*Minnie* led past the quarter pole three lengths in front, and four lengths at the half mile, three lengths at the three-quarter pole, which was gradually reduced to a couple of lengths near the distance stand, where *Minnie* got off her feet, and *Pulaski* won the heat by half a length.

*Fourth Heat.*—*Minnie* opened a gap of four lengths at the quarter pole, and broke up on the back stretch, but catching again to a trot, she passed the half mile still a length in advance, but broke up again and fell off some four lengths; this gap she closed up gradually on the last quarter, but failed in winning the heat by a short length.

RECAPITULATION.

Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
D. Pfifer, names b. g. *Pulaski*............1 2 1 1
D. Mace, names s. m. *Minnie Whitlock*.....2 1 2 2
Time—2:39¾; 2:43¾; 2:44¾; 2:42½.

### The Great Trotting Match on Thursday, Between Henry Clay and Nutwood, on the Union Course, for $1,200.

On the occasion of the above race and the reopening the Union Course, Mr. LITCHFIELD—the new President of the Jamaica Railroad—has determined to run extra steam cars from East New-York to the Union Course, and an extra return train if the race should not be finished till after the 6.30 trip from Jamaica to East New-York. Cars leave the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh ferries every fifteen minutes for East New-York, and from East New-York to the Course at 1.45, 2.30 and 4 o'clock.

### Gen. Butler vs. Dutchman's Time.

A great trotting match takes place on Saturday on the Fashion Course. *Gen. Butler* is matched to to beat *Dutchman's* time of three miles in 7:32½.

On Friday a purse and stake will be trotted for on the Fashion Course, between *Thunder, Wm. Miner* and *Biddy McGee*.

### The Saratoga Running Races.

This great Northern racing meeting, in which all the race horses outside the embrace of Dixie will contend, (including *Idlewild* and Mr. CLAY'S celebrated horses,) will commence next Monday, Aug. 3, and continue four days. The visitors to Saratoga will have a rich treat, and, to the great credit of Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, the proprietor, gambling will not be permitted inside the Course.

### Camp New-Dorp and Sprague Barracks, Staten Island.

The camp at New-Dorp is situated about five miles from the Clifton or Vanderbilt Landing, and can be reached by the Staten Island cars. It is situated in a pleasant part of the island, and in all respects superior to any camp yet located there, and the condition is excellent. The hospitals are kept in the best of order, under the supervision of Dr. CLARKE, the Post Surgeon, and his assistant, Dr. MILSPAUGH.

A diagram of the camp would embrace the following departments:

1. Headquarters. 2. Guard-room. 3. Officers' Mess. 4. Quartermaster's Department. 5. Sutler's Store. 6. Hospital.

Following is a list of the officers on duty at the camp: Commandant, Major HETZEL, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth N. Y. V.; Adjutant, Lieut. ERNEST BLACKMARE, Thirteenth cavalry; Quartermaster, J. M. JOYCLIN; Surgeon, Dr. CLARKE. Dr. CLARKE has also been lately appointed one of the State Examining Surgeons. Contractor for food, Mr. DRAKE; Sutler, Mr. JAMES DEMPSEY, of Staten Island.

Col. LANSING is the head Superintendent of Camp New-Dorp, as well as all others in the State of New-York. There are about 450 men in camp at the present time, and ten quarters for prisoners or guard-houses, which it is to be hoped are many more than are used.

### Alleged Murder on the High Seas.

CHAS. A. HURD, late second mate of the American ship *Swallow*, arrived here from Hamburg yesterday, having been sent home by the American Consul at that place, charged with the murder of JNO. RUSSELL, a seaman on board the *Swallow*, while on her passage from Callao to Hamburg. RUSSELL was an old man, and is alleged to have been beaten and otherwise ill-treated by the second mate, to such an extent as to cause his death on the 27th of April last. HURD was taken before United States Commissioner OSBORNE, by whom he was committed for examination on Thursday next.

### Naval Movements.

CONCENTRATION OF NAVAL TROOPS HERE.

Yesterday a large detachment of United States marines arrived here from the National Capital, and were subsequently quartered in the Marine barracks on Flushing-avenue. Another troop arrived from Philadelphia last evening, and a third has been here since Monday. All these are to be concentrated in one body, and to be sent to Charleston, to reinforce the Marine corps there. Officers accompany the troops, which are all excellently drilled, and in a state of the most perfect discipline. An inspection of the battalion will take place to-day or to-morrow at the navy-yard, under the surveillance of Major GARLAND, the Commandant of the Marine garrison of the New-York station. Over 400 men, in addition to those already here, are expected in a few days.

DEPARTURE OF WAR VESSELS.

The United States steam-gunboats *Fuchsia* and *Tulip* went to sea yesterday, bound to the Mississippi squadron. The paddle-wheel steamer *Adele* has received her sailing orders, and the iron prize-steamer *Gertrude*, Capt. CREESY, will leave the Navy-yard this morning, at 9 o'clock, for New-Orleans. The prize-steamer *Granite City* has also instructions to depart without delay, and the Vanderbilt steamer *Fort Jackson* is preparing rapidly to take her departure. All these vessels have recently been put in a state of perfect fighting trim, and carry a large amount of ammunition. The other ships fitting out at this station are to be completed as soon as possible, as their services are required by the Navy Department.

A NEW WAR VESSEL.

A new war vessel is in process of construction at Cincinnati. This strange craft is known as *Elliot's War Turtle*. It is shaped like a large punch-bowl, with the propeller, in the form of a turbine wheel, place at the bottom, and so arranged as to take water in through eight radical tubes, which may be opened or closed by valves, said tubes connecting with the propeller and the outer or hull edge of the vessel. The propeller presses the water downward from its cylinder and revolves always in the same direction, and when the vessel is to be moved forward in any direction one or more of the valves is opened, thereby relieving the pressure on that side, while the pressure still remains on the opposite side to propel the vessel. The turret is very similar in appearance to those on the Monitors, but is built fixedly and firmly on the top of the vessel, and lined inside with heavy timbers. It revolves with the boat, by the action of the water upon the rudders placed in the mouth of the radical tubes. It mounts four guns.

SALE OF A PRIZE.

The prize steamer *Cherokee*, with her fixtures, was sold at auction, in Boston, on Saturday last. The *Cherokee* is an iron screw vessel of 500 tons burden, formerly known as the British steamer *Thistle*, built on the Clyde, but at the time of her capture she hailed from Charleston, S. C. She has two powerful engines, and is represented as a fast sailing vessel.

### Pleasure Trip of the Steamship City of London.

Yesterday, about 400 gentlemen assembled on board the new and magnificent steamship *City of London*, by invitation of the agent of the line, for a pleasure trip down the bay. Among the party were Surveyor ANDREWS, Postmaster WAKEMAN, and numerous officers of the British frigate *Challenger*, and other vessels lying in the harbor. The guests were conveyed to the steamer by means of a tender which left Pier No. 44, North River, every fifteen minutes until 11 A. M., the hour of the steamer's sailing. The vessel was gaily decked with the English, American, and other national colors, and as she passed down the river attracted considerable attention from the crowds gathered on the piers. As she neared her consort, the *City of New-York*, that vessel fired a salute and dipped her colors, which compliment was repeated by the *Scotia*, of the Cunard line, and other steamers which happened to be at anchor at the time. Four frigates—representing the American, English, French and Spanish navies—were also passed, the crews of each mounting the yards and giving nine hearty cheers. The *City of London* replied to the honors with the customary salute, and the guests on board did not fail to do their share of cheering, and otherwise manifest their delight. GRAFFULA'S Seventh regiment band was in attendance, and opened the musical entertainment with the stirring air, "God Save the Queen." This was followed by American national and patriotic airs, and before the steamer returned to her pier a variety of most delightful music was discoursed, to the unfeigned gratification of the guests. When about ten miles beyond Sandy Hook, the company were invited to enter the spacious cabin and partake of a banquet, which had been prepared under the skilful management of DELMONICO. It is supposed, of course, that almost every one has heard of that famous caterer, and it may be said with truth, that on this occasion he surpassed himself in the arrangement of the tables and the variety of delicacy of the viands placed thereon. Before the party separated, the healths of Queen VICTORIA and President LINCOLN were drank, and toasts complimentary to the *City of London*, to the Captain, P. C. PETRIE, and to the agent of the line, Mr. JOHN DALE, were given and responded to. The whole affair was a complete success, everyone on hand receiving all the attention he could possibly desire, both from the officers and the assistants. The steamer returned to Pier 44 at about 7 P. M.

As is probably well known, the steamer *City of London* is owned by the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company. She was built in the Clyde, and has made but one trip across the ocean, arriving here last week. Like the other vessels belonging to this Company, she is an iron ship, propelled by a three-fanned screw. She is constructed on the most approved principles, with all the recent improvements as to both build and machinery, measuring 355 feet in length on deck, by a breadth of 40 feet 4 inches in beam, with a depth of 26 feet. She is about 2,406 tons gross measurement, and is 1,678 tons register, and is propelled by engines of 550-horse power, which can be worked up to 1,500. The motive steam is raised by four boilers, heated by twenty furnaces, fired athwart-ships from the centre, the furnace and engine-rooms being kept cool and sweet by an admirable system of ventillation. It is calculated that these twenty furnaces will consume about sixty tons of coal per day, by which agency it expected that the vessel will attain a speed of about fourteen knots an hour.

The *City of London* is very strongly framed, and is divided into six water-tight compartments by five strong iron bulkheads, which extend from the keel up to the upper deck, thus receiving great additional strength, and being secured in a high degree from dangerous accident from either water or fire. She is further strengthened by steel water-tight deck stringers, which extend in breadth from the bulwarks to the house on deck, throughout the whole length of the vessel; and besides this security, still greater firmness and tension are insured by her sheer strake being of double steel plates from stem to stern.

Besides her powerful propelling machinery, she is also fully equipped as a sailing vessel, having three tall masts, is ship-rigged, carrying large square as well as fore and aft sails.

On deck she has a wide and lofty house, which extends from the stem right aft to the stern, the roof of which forms a spacious and magnificent promenade deck. To the extreme aft of this is the wheel-house. Immediately in front of the wheel-house are the Captain's cabin and first officer's room, and between the officer's rooms and the engine-room is the saloon or main cabin, an exceedingly elegant and beautiful apartment, sixty feet long by eighteen feet wide, very fully lighted and ventilated by side lights, and fitted up in a style of luxurious and tasteful elegance.

Directly forward of the saloon are the steward's pantry and bar, which are furnished with a profusion of elegant and beautiful silver-plate, porcelain and crystal.

The staterooms for the saloon passengers, 52 in number, capable of accommodating 120 passengers, are under the main-deck—spacious, well lighted, and, like every other portion of the vessel, most carefully ventilated, by side openings and air shafts. The portion on this deck, forward from the engine-room, is devoted to sleeping apartments and mess-rooms for the second and third-class passengers. These apartments also are well lighted and admirably ventilated. The closet and other sanitary appliances of the ship are ample and complete. The ship is supplied with eight life and other boats, two very large ones being fitted with CLIFFORD'S lowering apparatus. She has also numerous life-buoys and apparatus for preventing and extinguishing fires.

In adding the *City of London* to the line, the Company has in every respect consulted the convenience of the public. It is not the intention to inaugurate a hostile rivalry with the Cunard line, but simply to gain the favor of the public by meeting its wishes.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Splendid novelties, beautiful engravings, and extraordinary beauty and value in the Fall number and commencement of the Fourth Volume; ready Sept. 1. Single copies, 25c.; yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. Postage 2c. extra on the premiums. Also, the present Summer number sent without extra charge to all new subscribers who commence with the Fall number, who request it. Address, with the amount inclosed, MME. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT.—We freely commend Round Hill, Northampton, Mass., as a delightful place of sojourn. The scenery is of unrivaled beauty; valley, hill and river give it inexhaustible variety. The hotel is well kept, containing every accommodation for guests, as well for their comfort as amusement. —*New-Orleans Picayune.*

[Advertisement.]

SUBSTITUTES.—We are daily furnishing large numbers of substitutes, singly and by hundreds, to individuals and agents in Pennsylvania, New-England, and New-York State, for $223, $250, and $275. Address TOMPKINS & CO., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

### Passengers Arrived.

JULY 27.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. and Miss Jones, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Schall, two children and infant, two nurses and man servant, W. P. Sinclair, A. Stewart, John Caldwell, Mr. Coster, Miss Stringfield, Mr. and Miss Florence, Mr. and Mrs. Hibberd, Mr. and Mrs. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Blatchford, Col. Sargent, A. Cuvillier, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Evarts, J. Littlewood, E. T. Booth, C. Knoblauch, Miss Harwood, Miss Izard, Mrs. McDonald, daughter and maid servant, T. Durkee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Somebron, Mr. and Mrs. L. Vail, two children and nurse, Mrs. Eastlake and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. T. Perkins, daughter and four sons, W. Turner, Wm. Kay, James Connor, W. B. Hayden, Mrs. de Peceval and son, S. Fleishman, J. E. Raymond, Charles Smith, John Graham, Mr. Pritchett, G. Callaghan, D. Kershaw, Miss Callahan and sister, Miss E. Kershaw, Miss Kershaw, Mr. Wray, Mr. Teller, Mr. and Miss Monters, Robert Nisbett, J. Hixon, Fred. Reuter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Surez, three sons and maid, Miss Carrio, T. Kew, Mr. Ickelheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Bindshoff, Mr. Monroe, M. Forrest, A. Bachman, Master Bache Cunard, Mr. Calmon du Pin, Mr. and Mrs. Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. Andrade, Mr. and Mrs. Timpson, Mr. and Mrs. Rahn, Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn, three daughters and maid, Mr. Deubril, Alexander Simpson, Don Ramon Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. Van Zandt, two children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Schelder, Mr. and Mrs. Laurenson, infant and nurse, Mr. Ortheimer, Mr. Durkee, E. Norris, Mr. Granier, Mr. Goldenberg, John Marshall, G. V. Brooks, Geo. Winks, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, infant and nurse, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Hausman, Mr. Vail, C. L. Perkins, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Judson, J. B. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Swallow, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Blakeny, Mrs. Ida Schaden, Mr. and Mrs. Dardis, Miss Phelan and child, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Scovell, Mr. Young. Total, 164

*In steamship Cahawba, from Beaufort, N. C.*—Mrs. J. B. Steele and daughter, L. Simon, Capt. W. A. Thomas, Mr. Radcliff.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 53 | Sun sets.... 7 19 | Moon sets... 3 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 24 | Gov. Island.. 7 13 | Hell Gate.. 8 35

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 28.

### Cleared.

Steamship Persia, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers J. G. Tunis, Maitling, Norfolk; Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Vineland, Maul, Millville, N. J., Bentley, Smith & Co.

Ship Chashire, (Br.,) Craig, St. John, N. B., W. Disbrow.

Barks Radama, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. S., Miller & Houghton; Coureren, (Norw.,) Melsam, Rotterdam, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Immaculato, (Ital.,) Micule, Queenstown, Wm Salem & Co.; Olbeis, (Brem.,) Duke, Shanghai and Hong Kong, Charles Luling & Co.; Berlin, (Pruss.,) Luke, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.

Brigs Fordenskyold, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Orozimbo, Gilmore, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Imogene, Saunders, New-Orleans, A. H. Brigham; Mavant, (Br.,) Lynch, St Johns, N. F., Robt. Dinwiedie & Co.; Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Rescue, (Br.,) Nickerson, Havana, Boyd & Hincken; Orson Adams, Waite, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Georgiana, (Br.,) Taleur, Leannelly, Wales, George F. Bulley.

Schooners Python, Candage, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Julia A. Hallock, Bailey, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Dr. Franklin, Smith, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Rebecca Clyde, Phillpotts, Fortress Monroe, Mott Bedell; Evelina, (Br.,) Higgs, Spanish Wells, Bahamas, Sylvanus Higgs; Swan, Tooker, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; R. C. Russell, Bunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Oriental, (Br.,) Lockhurst, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Radiant, (Br.,) Dunham, St. Andrews, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; D. R. De Wolff, Fitzpatrick, Aux Cayes, D. R. De Wolff.

### Arrived.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, Charleston Bar 25th inst., at noon, to S. L. Mitchell. She towed the U. S. steam-battery Passaic from this port, and left her off Charleston Bar. Capt Woodhull reports when he left the Bar the siege of Wagner still continued, as cannonading was distinctly heard, and shells were quite visible; the result was not ascertained.

U. S. steam transport Cahawba, J. B. Baker Commander, Beaufort, N. C., 39 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The U. S. steam transport Guide arrived at Beaufort at 7 P. M., 25th, 50 hours from New-York.

Steamer Merrimac, (rebel prize,) Acting Ensign Stoddard, captured off Wilmington, N. C., 25th.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Fanny Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Peeciasa, (Pruss.,) Bulow, Cardiff, 56 ds., with coal to Wm Salem & Co.

Brig C. B. Allen, (of Harrington,) Ray, Ponce, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Jane, (Br.,) McClellan, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Ann, (Br., of Gibralter,) Fiorey, Mazagan, Morocco, 32 ds., with wood to Munzinger & Pitzippio.

Bark Mary C. Fox, Frederick, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to Rogers & Rich.

Bark E. A. Cochrance, Pendleton, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Mayflower, Perry, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Morning Star, (Dan., of St. Thomas, W. I.,) Stirling, St. Jago de Cuba 15 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Wardell & Co.

Bark Lary, (of Boston,) Colman, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Beaver, (Br.,) Lapelle, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Brig Enterprise, Gould, Naguabo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Wm. Carey, Williams, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightburn.

WIND—Sunset S.

BELOW—A foreign frigate and 1 brig.

### Sailed.

Barks Montezuma, N. H. Gaston, Maria Magdalena.
Brig Jaboatoa.
Schooners M. Rogers, Catharine, Charles Anna.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28.—Arr. Br. brig Helen, Turks Island; schr. Ocean Bird, Port-au-Prince.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Sld. ship Gleamer, Leach, Acapulco; bark Schiller, (Brem.,) Bahr, Rotterdam; schr. Golden West, (Br.,) Greer, Curacoa; A. R. Wetmore, Edwards, Buena Vista; steamers W. F. Bruce, Foster, and Franklin, Young, New-York.

### Miscellaneous.

The ship Leonidas, Capt. Wood, from Montevideo, arrived at this port yesterday, had on board as cargo 165 mules, all in fine condition, having lost only six in a passage of 57 days. This, we believe, is the only cargo of mules ever brought into this port from Montevideo. The ship lies off the Battery.

July 27, Barnegat bearing W. N. W. 10 miles, a bark was seen, bound S., showing a red signal with white cross, showing Nos. 25, 20.

The schr. Dr. Hazard came in collision with the end of Pier No. 35 East River, stove in her bows and sunk.

The brig Kentucky, recently sunk at Sandy Hook, will discharge cargo at Pier No. 45 East River, and then go on the dry dock.

### Spoken, &c.

Kittatinny—U. S. schr. cruising, June 22, lat. 41 13, lon. 67 17.

D. Cobden Murray—U. S. bark, cruising, 22d inst., lat. 41 44, lon. 65 14.

Palestine—Br. bark, from Shields for Quebec, June 22, lat. 41 36, lon. 44.

Augusta—U. S. gunboat, on a cruise, 19th inst., lon. 69.

Canada—bark, from Havana for Boston, 20th inst., off Nantucket.

Sheffield—bark, from Havana for Marseilles, 21st inst., lat. 31 27, lon. 78 56.

### Foreign Ports.

At Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 13th inst., Bremen bark Leander, Piper, for New-York in about 3 ds.; brig Lydia H. Cole, ldg.

At Ponce, P. R., 16th inst., bark John Benson, for New-York, ldg.; brig Milmankil, for do. do.

RUBIA MILLS,
NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
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AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
GREAT TROTTING MATCH.
GEN. BUTLER VS. DUTCHMAN'S TIME.

A trotting match will take place, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, on the Fashion Course, in which Mr. Horace F. Jones backs Dutchman's celebrated time, 7:32½, three miles, under saddle, (done twenty-four years ago,) against Gen. Butler, three miles, in harness.

Mr. Jones bets the owner of Gen. Butler $500 against $250, that Butler will not beat Dutchman's time, and Butler's owner feels confident, that although Flora Temple failed in doing three miles in less than 7:33¼, the black gelding will be able to outrival Dutchman's wonderful performance.

The boat which leaves James-slip at 2 and 4 o'clock connects with the trains which leave Hunter's Point at 2½ and 4½ o'clock. Boats cross 34th-st. Ferry every ten minutes for Hunter's Point.

The race will commence upon the arrival of passengers by the 4 o'clock train. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUND,
TROTTING MATCH.

FRIDAY, July 31, purse and stake $100, mile heats, best three in five to wagon, at 3½ o'clock.
B. Daniels names s. g. Wm. Miner.
J. White names gr. g. Thunder.
A. Sheehan names br. m. Biddy McGee.

The 2 o'clock boat from James-slip connects with the 2½ o'clock train from Hunter's Point for the Course, and boats leave 34th-st., every ten minutes for Hunter's Point.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a chestnut sorrel horse, 14½ hands high, 8 years old this spring, very stylish; has trotted in 2:42, and of great endurance, perfectly kind and gentle; cost the present owner $400.

ALSO, A beautiful pony, about 8 years old, near 13 hands high, warranted kind and gentle in harness or under the saddle; can go in about 3 minutes. He is beautifully marked, and has a tail which sweeps the ground; altogether the handsomest pony seen in Central Park; sold for want of use.

STOLEN—FROM THE CORNER OF BARCLAY and Washington sts., on TUESDAY MORNING, a BAY MARE, attached to a wagon marked, "T. P. WILSON, No. 580 Broadway."

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how?" you ask
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH, and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
*Nature you must assist—or die*—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
*They* are the SUREST ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

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